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TARTERIBERATE MAKING 1688 than a square marted three times for 75 etc.: one square for \$1.00 financial Committee. — Francis Jackson, Ellis Gar Louiso, Edward Quincy, Sanual Philbrick, Gair Louiso, Louis and States, Sanuel Philanick, Wastell Phillips. [This committee is responsible my for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI .-- NO. 11.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

RECANTATION.

A Liberty party Convention has recently been A Liberty party control has recently been held in Providence, R. I. The Rev. Johna Leavitt, in giving an account of it in the Emancipator, makes the following gratifying announcement :-

the following gratifying announcement:—
The meeting was attended by some leading men of the 'Old Organization,' or Garrison party, who declared their conviction that the warfare against the Liberty party had already been carried on too fir, and their cordial desire that those who think it their duty to act politically, should act efficiently, and not be impeded by their brother abolitionists, whose conscientious convictions forbid their taking any part in the politics of the government. Mr. Heary Clapp of Lynn, editor of the Pioneer, made a tey magnatimous retraction of his own unsparing consures of the Liberty party. He declared that he could not see how anything short of the most cossues of the Liberty party. He declared that he could not see how anything short of the most fraile fanaticism could declare men dishonest and unworthy of confidence, who were making such afforts and sacrifices for the slave. Nor could be afforts and sacrinces for the stave. Nor could be see how any man who held to political action, could retend to be an abolitionist, and advocate any other ware than that laid down by the Liberty party.

It will be observed that though 'some of the leading men of the Old Organization are said to have a present, and recanted, no one is named, except Mr. Henry Clapp, of Lynn, editor of the Pioneer.

THE LIBERATOR.

As for the Liberator, its treatment of those who As for the Liberator, its treatment of those who happen to differ from the Massachusetts Board, (and especially from its lordly Corresponding Secretary,) has got to be so narrow-minded of late, as to be hardly endurable. The friends of the slave will be hardly endurable. The friends of the stave will be willing to forgive much in Mr. Garrison, out of grafitude for his past services;—but the man who would take advantage of such a feeling, and trusting to it for protection, proceed to play the tyrant and the jesuit over those who are free enough to thick for themselves, and because they think for selves, is not many removes from an ingrate.not say that Mr. Garrison is disposed to advan to not say that this way,—though his treatment of the smith, George Bradburn, N. P. Rogers, nd others, almost warrant such a nin burnts, and others, and others, and burnts, and others, but I do say, that he has acted very sely, and that in making mere opinional difference cause for general attack and insult, he has ed those qualities of heart, when year considered very desirable in an over qualities of heart, which, at the That Mr. Garrison may soon recover from his esent despicable and desperate state of mind,—is be hoped; for he has within him energies, (now he sure.) which, thoroughly arouse ed, would cause the chains to fall

and like hail from the clouds. If the Liberator doesn't abate its ferocious pride, ad lay aside this bigoted mode of warfare, it may well die and done with it .- nav, for its own sake by better die, for 'the past, at least, is secure.'tr. Henry Clapp, of Lynn, editor of the Pioneer.'

It is well the Garrison, Phillips, Foster and Abby elley fanatics, can have but little or no influence, promulgating the abominable doctrines that the can Church must be destroyed, and the Union red!! It has been the doctrine of the Liberaor, until the last year, that slavery in the South ould be destroyed by the influence of the free ates. Well, that influence has been exerted, and Sties. Well, that inductive has been as with a sow doing much to accomplish the object, as without of the control of the contr lenly, the doctrine of dividing has been proal! Where is the philanthropy so much boasted retofore in this movement? They seem wit-that slavery shall exist now, and in all suc-ling generations, at the South, if the free States an only be a nation by themselves! This movemat shows a heartlessness, to us, surpassed by no postavery party in the free States. Indeed, we have of no such party.—Keene Sentinel.

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITION.

The Madison County Whig rebukes the Albany Ensing Journal for wishing to have the Whig par-n ske Abolition ground. The Whig says:

As for us, we do not see how the question cipation belongs to the Whig party at all. We here it to be a question which those who are im-ested in the business of slavery are alone compe-atto act upon and decide; and that all interferthe part of those who are not thus implid is both futile and mischievous. This doctrin s hat an old-fashioned one, we admit, and we shall bly be told by the 'progressors' that we are saving anything new on the subject, that we behind the age, and all that. But an experi-e of some years in the very hot-bed of abolition served to confirm us in these old-fashioned noand to deepen our regret that any of our is should ever have been induced to entertain the some anti-slavery work the Whigs done, because it was both natural and proper should do it; and under like circumstances would be found doing the same work again. ve desire to hear no more expressions of sympaall abolitionists, or of our causes being in any similar. The Whig party, as such, has no to do with the cause of emancipation than it with the spread of the gospel, or with any of the benevolent operations of the day; and th the spread of the gospel, or with any of the benevolent operations of the day; and oner every Whig finds this strong old fightround, the s oner will the party be in condito accomplish its long cherished objects.'

We copy the following paragraph from the Stana benorat, a Virginia paper. We have no idea at Mr. Wagener, the indicted clergyman, is an abationist, but his tongue wagged too freely, we spose, to please the Chivalry!

Dans of Abolitionism. This fell spirit has as appearance amongst us. The Grand Jury is county on Wednesday last, indicted the Mr. Wagner, of this county, for preaching, a Mr. Wagner, of this county, for preaching, a time ago, an inflammatory abolition sermon, a haring of a large portion of our slave popular. It is to be regretted that this matter ever med; that any minister of the gospel of peace did so far forget the dignity of his station and beinginty of that religion which he professes to be, as to descerate the pulpit consecrated to bening the did to the county of the condition of the condi hat holy place such sentiments, and seeking deate principles, which he must know, would ce strik, discord and contention among men; to far disregard, not only the dictates of rear repress, but the laws of the land, as to seek feanigate, in this portion of the Confederacy, a description of the Confederacy, and the Confederacy of the Confederacy we doubt not, the Reverend gentleman will deal with justly and fairle? with justly and fairly?

TRY IN MARYLAND.—The slaveholders in and a lot of resolutions, including these: red, That the Legislature of this State be a pass a law prohibiting free negroes, in ander severe penalties, from leaving the returning again, except as servants to a

ned, That in like manner they be requested a publish to law, under severe penalties, the as-penalties of negroes in public bodies, especially at the manufacture of the public bodies.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1846.

Abolition Riot on board | questionable whether the Christian religion would be British Steamer Cam- not be found to have suffered more from the heath-Whose writings and peeches are full of bold

give more to save a sick horse or monkey, than to buy the freedom of a negro slave? W. L. Garri-

WILLIAM L. GARRISO

son!
Such is the traitor and infidel, who would make the simple believe he is a great modern reformer. Is he not the very limb and agent of the enemy of God and our race, an agent of old Satan him-self, who seduced in pri-meval paradise our moth-er Eve? Would not his success be equally fatal to society and mankind? From such creaking, God and man-hating misan-thropes, every true phi-

Friends of Missions was held in Syracuse, N. Y. on the 18th of February, at which an elaborate Address from the pen of Rev. Amos A. Phelps was read, having special reference to the pro-slavery position and conduct of the American Board. The Syracuse Intelligencer says—'Its developments must startle the friends of Missions throughout the land. It presents an array of facts in regard to the corruptions and unholy compromises of the Missionary enterprise, under its present auspices, which are not only astounding, but deeply mortifying. It will be read by thou-

the great annotator and commentator, could alone disclose. The Board and its supporters supposed they had laid up a stock of good works for eternity; but those who in their wills had laid by a good ount to propagate the unsearchable riches of ist; those who had laid upon the altar son afer son, and daughter after daughter, for this work, had now at last to learn the sum total of the whole combined with the faults of the new. This expo-sure made this a day of sorrow. We see, alas, that his work of heroic devotion and enlarged philanthropy, had become entangled with moneyed alliances—with the revolting corruptions of the times. We had heard it maintained that the laws were the sinners, while the men who lived under the laws,

Whose writings and the British Steamer Cambrish, is Alagust last.—

At best, it was a very disgraceful affair, and it cannot but hurt, if not rust, we have unblushingly seeks to destroy our noble government, and sever this glorious Union? W. L. Garrison!

Who commends the hated infidelity of the notorious Tom Paine? W. L. Garrison!

Who has labored to belie and slander and abolish the Christian ministry? W. L. Garrison!

Who has labored to belie and slander and abolish the Christian ministry? W. L. Garrison!

Who has labored to belie and slander and abolish the Christian ministry? W. L. Garrison!

Who has done all in his power to destroy the church of God, to do away the Christian Saw the Christian ordinances, and the institutions of Christianity? W. L. Garrison!

Who is not only the enemy of man, but the greatest energo hater in the country, saying he would give more to save a sick horse or monkey, than to whether the separate system shall be kept up, or these children be allowed to mingle with the schools at large, in the several districts where they reside. It is a mistaken human large of the separate system of the enslaved; he must give him mental and moral instruction: he must give him liberty of conscience! What a delightful slaveholder, is Dr. Bacon's slaveholder! I, too, would give the slave liberty of conscience: and my word for it, he would side. It is a mistaken humanity that prompts some to labor to unite such discordant elements in one common mass. Nature has interposed insuperable harriers to a union of the colors on equal terms.—

Olive (!) Branch.

Olive (!) Branch.

Olive (!) Branch. Garrison's Taste.—Garrison's taste is cery singular. He likes the peculiar of the need to the need to the likes the peculiar of the need to the liar odor of the negro, and tional infirmity—it is his 'peculiar institution' to

and man-hating misanthropes, every true philanthropist will heartily
pray the good Lord to deliver us. — Boston Olive
Branch, edited by the Ree.
T. F. Norris, Rev. S. Lovsell, &-c. &-c.

SELECTIONS.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The American discovery Convention of the
Friends of Missions was held in Syracuse, N. Y. on
the 18th of February, at which an elaborate Address

in one of the negro, and advocates sexual amalgamatory at its his 'peculiar institution' to steal that neighbor's axe: yet he should be received at the communion, nevertheless! The whole elerical wit of New-England theologians had been expended, to make out the case of an innocent slaveholder. Suppose, said Mr. S. there can a man be
found who keeps slaves for their benefit, and not
for his own—I would lodge the master and all
his slaves in my house, aye, I would lodge them all
in one bed!—as I have no doubt they could all get
in. (Laughter.) An innocent slaveholder! What
a moral phenomenon—to the moral world, what a
comet is to the physical creation. These men, all
dressed up in black, faring sumptuously every day,
tell us of their 60,000,000 of cotton by which the
'commercial exchanges of the country are regulated.' ng, but deeply mortifying. It will be read by thonands with pain.'

We give below some of the speeches that were seer from doing so; this is the way that slaves are held for their own benefit, and to enable these fine,

Mr. Phelps. He could not consent to part with either. In that case, the man was not required by the Committee to part with either of his wives. The subject was referred back to the missionary to decide for himself. The point was distinctly and prominently brought forward in the Address, with a view to illicit that inquiry.

Mr. Strwart said he felt as though a moral bomb-shell had been thrown into the midst of the American Board of Missions, to-day, at about 4 o'clock, this afternoon! What will be the consequence of this explosion in the moral world, time, the great annotator and commentator, could alone

Rev. TIMOTHY STOW said, that probably no more inportant question agitated this country than that presented by this Address. He need not advocate its principles, or attempt to review them. There is still an aspect in which the Board of Missions is presented to American Christians not mentioned in the Address. A crisis had arrived in the benevoto be, that the great man of sin has still contrived to rule and to reign upon the throne of the Saviour of the world. They now find that this Board is but a joint-stock concern of the errors of the old world, combined with the faults of the new. This exponents to Christians, and that, by men who have a high name in this country. Why is it that this institution has become corrupt? Why is it that institution has become corrupt? Why is it that men, so amiable in private life, adopt these principles in association? Some of them are, no doubt, sincere; but they could not command his confidence. The organization of the American Board of Missions is essentially despotic. The Board fills its own vacancies. The contributors to its funds have no vote and therefore no real voice in its mandments, and all there is in the Bible, and out of it that is good for anything, and all would be well; the law alone is to blame! The sum of the proposition is, that the whole injunctions of the Bible can be subverted with complete impunity, by a South Carolina Legislature! The answer to all this flippant casuistry, is this: the law is as passive as your cane. To make it simpler: was it ever known that a law book had stepped down from the shelf of a magistrate, and given chase to a thief, or other offender, arrested him, and brought him to justice? Such a thing had never been known, and never would be. Some twelve persons had been hunted up, who, it is alleged, kept men.

other offender, arrested him, and brought him to justice? Such a thing had never been known, and never would be. Some twelve persons had been hunted up, who, it is alleged, kept men as slaves, for the reason that greater evils would result to them from emancipation; and this was attempted to be used as a mantle under which the accursed system of slavery might find shelter, and as an ample shield for the course of the Board in tolerating slavehold; ers in churches established to propagate the pure gospel of Christ among heathen minds. But was there one of this class who had not said to a man, or woman, or a child—'Thou art my slave!"—Here it is, then, that this law, from the shelf of the judge, is called in, and, through the master's mouth, deprives the slave of all his manhood. It is the act of the master which gives vitality to the law. And yet, with this Board, it was the law, and not the master, that was the sinner! This reasoning, if he might call it such, was made use of to cheat men out of immortality. If this doctrine be true, this is an illustration: a man has stolen a pair of horses—indict the grand larceny, and let the robber go free!

A man has committed arson: hang Aasox, and shake hands with the man who applied the torch!

Mr. S. related the case of a slave recently murdered in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken by the newspapers—no coronder in New-Orleans, by a drunken master, of which no notice was taken

man and the same time of the missionary churches among the beathen, and warms us, that if we send to the heathen shores a spurious religion, it will, by the haw of re-action, return to corrupt our religion at home. He thought the Address needed some mediciation on this point. The religion we retained at home, was no better than the we send alore as we have. And wherein do the abominations of easte, which are counteranced at the consecuration and the subject in the consecuration and the subject in the consecuration and the subject is a subject in the consecuration of the cut of the super until the white of the cut of the super until the white of the cut of the super until the white of the cut of the subject is a subject in the consecuration of the cut of the subject is a subject in the consecuration of the cut of the subject is a subject in the subject is a subject in the subject in the subject is a subject in the

We give below some of the speeches that were made on the occasion.

Mr. Noble inquired whether polygamy was allowed in any of the Mission Churches?

Mr. Phele's replied that the Report of the Committee did not assert that it was. It stated only that the Board classed it with the other sins, to be treated in the same way with them. A missionary once brought before the notice of the Committee, at Boston, the case of a converted man who had two wives, and loving them equally well—

Mr. Alvan Stremar. He must have been a very affectionate man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alvan Stremar. He could not consent to part with the could not consent to talk to us of regulating the case, instead of the divine right of kings. To the exchanges of the industry of course; bould be dealt with truthfully, faithfully: in divident with the case, then, calls for no indulgence. The should be full with the full note of warning to course; but the full note of warning to the case of a

that Convention, after the vote of yesterday upon his amendment?

The Passinerr, and others, anawered in the affirmative.

Mr. May said he would then move another amendment in reference to the word 'evangelical' had been long contigh abused. He did not withdraw his support from foreign missions, to which he used to contribute, until he thought the term 'evangelical' had been long contigh abused. He did not withdraw his support from foreign missions, to which he used to contribute, until he thought a greater work was to be done at home. The same was true of many of hie Unitarian brethren. He thought it idde to pretend to be engaged in an effort to Christianity on our own shores. Hethought it ime to call thing, but her right names. Ought we not, in modesty, said Mr. M., to withdaw our attempt to saw with the health of the proposed of the contribute of the contribute

onger favor this idea.

Mr. S. said he rejoiced in the Address. It would, under the Divine blessing, do immense good. It would cut its way through mountains of prejudice. It would uproot many deep-rooted and obstinate errors. It would bless the world.

The Convention was next addressed by Berlah Green.

Mr. Green went on at some length to show the mecessity of establishing character as the test of processity of establishing character as the test of the carcumstances under which he once heard the carcumstances under which he carcumstances under which he once heard the carcumst Mr. Green went on at some length to show the necessity of establishing character as the test of Christian progress. A man was in a bad position who had to rely on putrid ethics. There is the doctrine of 'organic sin!' The Board use this doctrine in self-defence: they are obliged to defend themselves by this absurd, ridiculous, 'organic sin!' philosophy. He thought a portion of the concluding paragraph should be struck out. The occasion demands strong language. We must not intimate delicately, that the Board have fallen into mistakes. The strongest word used in the Address is faults. But they have committed gross errors. They are men, too, who not only expect confidence, but profound respect for their superior intelligence and wisdom. The case, then, calls for no indulgence. They should be dealt with truthfully, faithfully: in charity, of course; but the full note of warning that about: that they had this and that great man on their side, and all that. Power—power—seemed to be the question with them then, and it is the question now. They possess an indefinable and almost illimitable power over the talents and capabilities of men; putting this man up, and that man down—almost equal to the power of the Pope in his imperial days, if we deduct his civil power. They appeared before us as the almoners of the world's charity—the work gracious and holy—this 'blessed Board,' that could not be inquired into! When any body of men were beyond the reach of inquiry, of search into their affairs; when nobody could compel them to answer; a dangerous power existed. It savored too strongly of the divine right of kings. To the heathen, the board have fallen into instakes.

The strongest word used in the Address is faults. orise, then it becomes us to utter a strong and warning voice. A small minority, in making advances appoint the strongly fortified intrenchments of error, must be bold, intrepid, or they will be crushed: they must speak in tones to be heard above the alamors of interest and prejudice: they must not be contended with a defensive position: they must not be contended with a defensive position: they must not the original properties of the strongly fortified intrenchments of error, must be bold, intrepid, or they will be crushed: any thing, than to see him make man a slave. Slavery is, a complete inversion of all the purposes and objects for which man was created, so far as we can discover. Yet the Board, at home, if not abroad, could stickle for riles, if not for righteousness. At one time, they contemplated sending a minister to know if he could be regarded as a member of hat Convention, after the vote of yesterday upon the strongly fortified intrenchments of christian religion—to permit men to subvert the foundations of Christianity itself. He (Mr. S.) would rather see a man worship the images of saints, trees, any thing, than to see him make man a slave. Slavery is, a complete inversion of all the purposes and objects for which man was created, so far as we can discover. Yet the Board, at home, if not abroad, could stickle for riles, if not for righteousness. At one time, they contemplated sending a minister to be foundations of Christianity itself. He (Mr. S.) would rather see a man worship the images of saints, trees, any thing, than to see him make man a slave. Slavery is a complete inversion of all the purposes and objects for which man was created, so far as we can discover. Yet the Board, at home, if not abroad, could stickle for riles, if not for righteousness. At one time, they contemplated sending a minister to be contended with a defensive proposition of the man as a purpose. be know if he could be regarded as a member of bat Convention, after the vote of yesterday upon is amendment?

The President, and others, answered in the firmstive.

All men are born free and equal-with ce tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—amor rican people are aine and slavery-held as chattels per ought and sold as marketable commo

P Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men stealers—s race of monsters unparalleled in the sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 792.

principle requires us to apply the test in the latter case even more decidedly, if possible, than in the former. Are we ready for the enterprise? Have we counted the cost? "Some of us think we have; but is this true of all who intend to vote for this Address? If it is not, let me ask of them a fresh amointing before they put their hand to the work.

Dr. Laron said he was born a slaveholder as much as any man is born a slaveholder; his father was a Virginia minister and slaveholder; he inherited slaves; sold them, and out of the avails, obtained a medical education; accumulated money; bought more slaves. At the South, those who can hold slaves, do so; they seemed to take more delight in this kind of 'property' than any other, and it rive them more consequence. He went to Missoun with ten slaves; sold enough of them to make his slave property properly balance with his other descriptions of property. When he took the gospel as his rule of hife, he had three choice young men. Three such young men, if properly whipped, will, on the excellent soil of Missouri, raise a great deal of stuff. Somebody, he knew hot who, about this time, mailed him Garrison's Liberator, enclosing a receipt for a year's subscription. Soon after, he liberated his slaves—he doubted his right to hold them; and read in his Bible, that he who doubteth is damned if he cat. That was before he had discovered that slavery was incompatible with Christthem; and read in his Bible, that he who doubteth is damned if he eat. That was before he had discovered that slavery was incompatible with Christianity. People here know far more about the philosophy of slavery, than is known at the South—they are blinded by habit and immediate contact. In three years, he went as missionary to the Sandwich Islands—slavery met him upon their shores—he did not know it before he went there. In order to understand the effect slavery will have mon a he did not know it before he went there. In order to understand the effect slavery will have upon a people, look at the condition of the Sandwich Islands when the missionaries went there, and now. Then, they were very degraded, thievish, intemperate, murderous, and they had slavery. Idolatry was abolished before the missionaries went there, and in this way, ungodly men visited the Islands, and told the people their gods were powerless; these men kicked them about, and heaped every indignity upon them, and the Islanders, seeing their gods could not avenge their affronts, gave them up. In fact, said Dr. L., noclatry is every where in its dotage, as an obstacle in the way of a pure Christfoct, said Dr. L., IDOLATRY is every where in its dotage, as an obstacle in the way of a pure Christianity. Now, what was the cause of the degradation of the people of the Sandwich Islands? Was it idolatry? No. There are scriptural and historical reasons in abundance to the contrary. In the time of Paul, some of the ablest and best men living were idolators—refinement, talent, learning and idolatry, then existed together. The chiefs were respectable in mind. How could this happen, if the mental and moral degradation of the population was induced by idolatry? Moreover, there is no dispute among the missionaries, living or dead, as to the capabilities of the children of the Sandwich Islanders. But as they grow up to manhood and womanhood, they grow stupid, and are mentally and morally grossly deficient. It was a general opinion in this country, that the people there were greatly elevated, and must be companionable. This was a mistake. Christianity was represented as having prevailed to some extent, and therefore, the people must have been elevated. Drable's book on the Sandwich Islands is a standard work. That states the points of their reformation. When the missionaries went there, the Islanders would muron the Sandwich Islands is a standard work. That states the points of their reformation. When the missionaries went there, the Islanders would murder for a sixpence worth of property. That property was sometimes a strip of cloth about the loins, which was the indispensable dress of a Sandwich Islander. They would then murder for that. They would then coupril murder to get a bone out of Islander. They would then murder for that. They would then commit murder to get a bone out of the body, of which to make fish-hooks. All that had ceased. This was one point of reformation. Then, they would get drunk at the first opportunity. Now, temperance prevails to a great extent. This was another point. Then, they were deplorably thievish. There had been great improvement in this respect. Then, they had no written language, now they bave. But their improvement in the usages of civilized life was very trifling. A man may there have been a professing Christian for ten years, and never had a pair of pantaloons—he had not taken this indispensable step towards civilization. In regard to food, they made no nearer approach to civilization. They use an Indian turnip, and the tara' poisonous when in a raw state. They reast the 'tara,' pulverize it, mix with water into a paste, in a dish they call a 'calabash;' into this, they thrust a dish they call a 'calabash;' into this, they thrust their fingers, the paste adheres, and they suck it off. If very hungry, they put in two fingers to the second knuckle—if not very hungry, one finger will answer. Their houses are made of poles stuck in the ground, interlaced with withes, and the intersices filled with grass—hardly high enough to stand erect in, and barely large enough to lodge, promiscuously, upon the floor, the immates, who are sometimes composed of two, three, or four families. The winds and rain often bring sudden destruction to these frail tenements. But there are no partitions in these frail tenements. But there are no partitions in these frail tenements. But there are no parkhons in those houses, and partitions are an index of civilization. They have no plates, no spoons, no knives, no variety in their food. Their language is so low, so vile, so corrupt, that missionaries wall up their houses and yards, to keep the eyes and ears of their children from contact with the stream of pollution thus put forth. The missionaries soon secured the confidence of the chiefs, brought them into the church, the chiefs made laws with severe negatives. church, the chiefs made laws with severe penalties against murder, intemperance, adultery, and the breaking of the Sabbath, which banished those sins from sight. The first voluntary temperance society was formed in 1842.

from sight. The first voluntary temperance society was formed in 1842.

The people are slaves to the Chiefs; and it is slavery which prevents the adoption of the useges of civilized life. The ownership is as complete as in South Carolina; though the Chiefs do not take all the time of the people, they take what they want; and make it a rule that the people support themselves. There were about 300 Chiefs; about 100-000 slaves. There was no price, no sales, no demand; there are so many of them; though in one case, a slave was sold to a foreigner for \$160. As Chief will have perhaps forty slaves in his retinue; three to brush off the flies, two or three to press the muscles of his body, to make him feel good after eating a hearty dinner. When he (Dr. L.) wanted help, he would go and get a Chief to release a slave, so that he could hire him. There are some other points of difference between slavery in the Sandwich Islands and in the United States, but the degradation of the people is complete, in conseother points of difference between slavery in the Sandwich Islands and in the United States, but the degradation of the people is complete, in consequence of this ownership; the effect upon the man is about the same in one case as in the other. It is wild and ridiculous to ascribe their degradation to any other cause. Can you, he would repeat, ascribe it to idolatry? No. Paul found the Atheniaus idolators, and a brilliant, not a stupid people. Can it be from the absence of natural ability? That cannot be, as the intellect of the Chiefs is good. God has not degraded them. What is the effect of oppression, and its attendand temptations? Always to blunt, if not destroy, the moral sensibilities. The people of the Sandwich Islands are nominally more christianized than the people of the United States; one out of four or five there are memers of churcher; here not one in six. The soil is fine; climate salubrious; if free, would not the people rise in the arts and usages of civilized life? The Missionary has certified that the man believes on the Lord Jesus Christ; the next command is, that 'he provide for his cwn'—to be diligent in business; but how can he obey this command of heaven, when he has no right of property? The foundation of civilization is not there. It is idle to debate the proposition that there can be no real advancement, no elevation, where there is no right of property. Again, said Dr. L., would you think it proper that half a dozen families should lodge promiscuously in a single room If the world should tell you that they were in the way of chastity, under such a system of living, would you believe them? Henry S. Cheover—

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give the opinion of the distinguished Dr. Nelson, who had baptized slaves for 13 years, and who stated to him, that he did not know more than three or four in whose piety he had confidence. To return: Dibble's work on the Sandwich Islands maintains that civilization there has not kept pace with Christianity. The American public are sadly uninformed on these matters; this is not surprising; the Board has done nothing, and Missionaries cannot spread these facts before the people through the Board, and dare not do it by any other medium. In answer to inquiries, Dr. L. stated that when the Missionaries first went to the Sandwich Islands, the chiefs gave them donations in land, and with it, the serfs upon it. The serfs failed to serve the missionaries well, and they inquired of the chiefs what they must do. They were told to burn up their houses, and broak their 'calabashes.' The calabash is the vessel in which their food is mixed. He believed this course had been taken by some missionaries. A slave there is seldom whipped. Dr. L. went on to state that out of 24,000 members of churches in heathen lands, about 22,000 were to be found there, and in the condition he had represented. After the chiefs united with the churches, it became very popular to join; and the great difficulty was in keeping them out! They came like bees to a hive. Dr. L. paid a high tribute to the patient, persevering industry of the missionaries. The churches were generally Contribute to the patient, persevering industry of the missionaries. The churches were generally Congregational; and should a chief get drunk, or commit any other open immorality, it would, in the first place, he next to impossible to prove it upon him; and quite as impossible, were his guilt established by proof, to get him voted out of the church. He was opposed to taking in chiefs, because they owned slaves. He acted upon that principle, until two chiefs came to him with letters of recommendation, which, as a Presbyterian, he could not disregard. They soon had a 'spree;' bathed in the see in an indecent manner; got drunk; of all which be was informed by foreigners. He could not take their testimony; the natives told bim the chiefs were drunk, but when informed they must testify, they all said they did not see it; others saw them; and not a man or woman could be found who would testify to the facts as of their own knowledge. He obtained a decision of the Session, two elders and himself, to cut them off from the church. They could not get a church to stand up and vote a high chief out. The Princess Henriet and vote a high chief out. The Princess Henrietan was guilty of high sins; yet a missionary would not think of getting a vote of her people to expel her from the church. The Episcopal mode sometimes took the place of Congregationalism: the minister took the place of Bishop; read then out of the church; and then fell back upon Congregationalism; into a significant response required!

ANTI-SLAVERY PROSPECTS AND DUTIES. The following are the concluding portions of the valuable Report of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at its annual meeting it

OUR PROSPECTS.

We have taken a hasty glance at the year which has just burried past us,—a year crowded with great events, and attended with portentous shadows of others yet to come. It has been a year of triumph to Slavery, of jubilee and rejoicing to those who desire its permanent establishment and high supremacy. The battle has been fought, and the victory has gone against Liberty. Thirty thousand foreign Slaves are incorporated with the nation, growning in our own house of bondage, and the energies of the domestic Slave-trade are revived and directed to new marts for men. The gradual evolution which has been at work for fifty metamorphosing the government which our fathers established, as they thought, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, into a Slaveholding oligarchy, perverting its powers to the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, is now completed. An insignificant minority of the peo-ple, in virtue of their ownership in human be ings, possesses a clear majority of voices in the Senate of the United States, and thus controls and directs the offices, the laws, and the policy of the country. While in the mother country, the effect of the slow revolution in men's minds has been to transfer the political power of the State from the aristocratic to the popular branch, its results in this republic has been exactly the reverse. The Senate is a body of vastly greater real power than the House of Lords, for its selfishness cannot be the House of Lords, for its sensences cannot be controlled by the royal prerogative of the indefinite multiplication of peerages. It is as absolute as the Comeil of Ten. No appointment can be made, no law changed, without its consent. And yet this omnipotent body is the tool of a privileged class,— BAND voting men! And this a class, strong in its presumptive privilege of piracy, its hereditary rights of robbery,—of necessity and from the nature of things, the necessary and natural enemy of the free labor and the free laborers they control and govern!

In view of the present triumphant ascendency of the Slave Power, may we not reasonably des-pair of success, and throw ourselves, without a farther struggle, into the stream of events which is hurrying us, as well as the Slaves, to hopeless destruction? Have we not been spending our labor and our strength for nought? Is there any gleam of hope left to light us on the devious way we are to tread? To whomsoever else the present juncture may seem one fit to excite nothing but despondency, to the intelligent abolitionist it has another aspect. Despair is not a word written in his vocabulary. In these events which he descried afar off, when a false security lulled all other hearts, he sees only the necessary results of causes he has long known to exist. He even beholds in them proofs of the progress of the Anti-Slavery of the success of his own agitation. He knew from the beginning that Slavery could not be abolished without a fearful struggle, and he expected that without a learni struggle, and he expected that the resistance of Slavery would be in exact proportion to the aggressions of Liberty. He is not east down when he sees the Slave Power overleaping down when he sees the Slave Power overleapi the barriers of the Constitution, and appropriati to its vile uses, by an audacious larceny, a dome equal in extent to some of the proudest kingdo in Europe; for he sees in this act of desperation the proof that it feels that its throne is shaken, and the proof that it feels that its throne is snaken, and that its sceptre trembles in its gripe. The spirit of Slavery is aroused because the spirit of Liberty is awakening, and now, like the good and evil princi-ples of the Persians, they are fighting with each other for the mastery; and in this awakening of other for the mastery; and in this awakening of the spirit of Liberty, he sees the fruit and the re-ward of his own toils and testimonies. And in the very fierceness of the couffict between Liberty and Slavery, he sees the first stringgles of the Revolution whose cradle he has rocked, and to whose gather-ing strength he books for deliverance for himself and his children.

The developments of the last year are due to no new spirit infused into the heart of this nation. It is the same spirit whose subtile workings we have been watching for years, that has been busy in this work of destruction. It is true that it was aroused, but was not created by the Anti-Slavery zeal of 'ster years. The reptile has started up into a demon at the touch of the Anti-Slavery spear; but it was no less a devil when hid under its disguise. Slavery has always been the paramount lord of this people, in effect. It is better that it should be so in people, in effect. It is better that it should be so in name, as well as in deed. The forms of a Republic are all that we have had for many years; we are none the more slaves that the Imperial Power grow. more and more careless about keeping up the farce of freedom. The spirit of Slavery is no stronger the spirit of Liberty is no weaker, now, than it fifteen years ago, when the first warning cy resounded in the unwilling ears of a sleeping nation. Our loss is only apparent; our gain is real. If the Annexation of Texas has been rendered necessary, as we believe, by the progress of Anti-Slavery agitation, the cause may be well admitted to be more significant than the effect. The Slaveholders know that their charity has the state of the stat that their cherished system exists but by Northern sufferance. The more outrageous their violations of Northern rights in defence of that system, the more plainly do they confess their instinctive perception of the changing state of Northern mind, and the more reasonable is the probability that the North

may be aroused to an effectual resistance. Subjection to an irresponsible tyranny, and not its excesses, is the evil which our Fathers taught us, by precepts and example, to resist to the uttermost. A secret tyranny is more fatad than an open one, and the very atrocities which reveal its existence, may be the means appointed for its destruction. Therefore we are of good cheer, even in the presence of this portentous event, knowing that it lies greatly in our hands whether it shall remain a Curse, or be transmuted into a Blessing to our country and to mankind. may be aroused to an effectual res

national morals, and the destruction of our free national institutions. At each advancing stride of Slavery in times past, there were always found brave men who opposed a dauntless breast to its insurpations; but when their resistance was in vain, and Slavery was triumphant, they submitted quietly, if not patiently, and their voice of remonstrance was heard no more. They had been taught to resistance was beard no more. They had been taught to resistance was beard no more. ly, if not patiently, and their voice of remonstrance was heard no more. They had been taught to regard Slavery as a necessary evil, for which none living were responsible, and they felt no call to protest against it, except at times when their own rights were imminently endangered by it. Thus the prescriptive rights of Slavery came to be looked upon at the North, as well as at the South, as sacred, and the first interference with them as treasonable. But now the great doctrine of Immediate Emancipation has been proclaimed. Slavery is denounced as a sales in the investigation of the state of the same content of the sam as been proclaimed. Slavery is denounced as a calum in se, a sin to be imprediately abandoned. I hody of men has now existed for fifteen years in the country, whose very name and being is a per-petual protest sgainst Slavery. It has been their business to attack it at all times, and in all places,

ng of the nation. They make continual claim for the rights of the Slave, and will not suffer them to their own guilty participation in them, continually in the minds of the free, that we are to hope for a triumphant success. It is this element of incessant,

Poor man! Disease must have taken a deep hold impracticable, importunate Abolitionism, that dis-tinguishes the present era from all that preceded it, and makes it the Baptist, if not the Messiah, of

Such being the trust which is laid upon the American Abolitionists, let them see to it that they are faithful to it. Let them feel its dignity, as well as its importance. It is no small privilege in a sor-did and self-seeking age, devoted to low and ephemeral interests, to be permitted to discover the gran-deur and far-reaching issues of the passage of the world's history which we are now helping to fill up. To have a lofty and ennobling object of pursuit, not the patry strikes of party for the predominance of this, or the other, scheme of national selfishness, this, or the other, scheme of national selfishness, but even the extension of human freedom, and the restoration of their rights to a nation of enslaved millions within our borders, is a blessing which they only who deserve can appreciate. The Aoolition of American Slavery is the only event of this age and country, which will claim an imperistable record on the tablet of History. It is the only event from them: be. Happy is he, who, amid the noise and dust of the surrounding world, can discern this great event slowly, but certainly, working out its own accomplishment! Happier he, faithful who for no self-ends, joins the train of its thus best satisfies the demands of his own soul, of his race, and of his God!

AEROTT LAWRENCE.

Cassius M. Clay has a well-written article in a late number of his True American, on the Letters of Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, to William C. Rives, of independence, and would rather die in the Virginia. Here is a specimen of it :-

Mr. Lawrence is to educate our children, and put wheels on our water courses, and then we will fare as well as Massachusetts. True, but not the whole truth. We would fare better, just as much better, as our land is richer than the land of Massachusetts. But why did not Abbott Lawrence tell as that slaves were not and could not become equal to Massachusetts freemen? and of course, education never would become general, and wheels nevbe put upon our water courses. Mr. Lawrence does not fear competition in Manufactures from us. Of course not; for he knows just as well as we do, that slaves would not manufacture if they could, and could not if they would!

Now Mr. Lawrence knows, and W. C. Rives knows, and we know, that any Slave State is just now by slavery, what he predicts America would be by the loss of the tariff! We are provincial, an agricultural people, without division of labor, and without capital, and must ever remain as the same state of t agricultural people, without division of labor, and without capital, and must ever remain so through all time while slavery lasts. And we now before all America, since Mr. Lawrence has presumed to instruct the South, put the question to him and demand of him as a gentleman and an honest man, if our position is not true! And if it is, that he say

At Vera Cruz, they have approved of our determination in separating from the Mexican Republic, but we must now wait until April next, when the Chambers will meet at Mexico, and we hope that we know that many Northern capitalists are, who think slavery is a benefit to them, though a curse to us!

We attempted briefly in our New-York speech to meet that opinion. We say in all confidence, that the ground then taken by us is true and incontrovertible. What is the continent with all its soil and minerals, without labor? What sort of customers are the Indians to New-York and Boston? Slavery is wearing out the New-York and Boston?

THE COVENANTERS

delphia, contains a letter from the Rev. James B. Wilson of Cincinnati, giving an account of his tout through New England, a short time since. The following is his friendly allusion to us:

fore we are of good cheer, even in the presence of this portentous event, knowing that it lies greatly in our hands whether it shall remain a Curse, or be transmuted into a Bleasing to our country and to mankind.

Our Dutt.

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What then is our duty, at this momentous crisis? The same which was ours in each successive crisis which has heralded this, and which will still be ours in each that will follow after it, in its dust turn, till all be accomplished. It is, to continue to maintain that faithful testimony, which has compelled the reluctant people to pause and listen to the tale of the Slave's wrongs, and of their own blood-guiltings are continued to the representation of this guilty nation, giving it no peace in its dreams of power and wealth, until it shall repent and release its captives. It is, to uphold that great Agination and coveraged it is the reserve.

It is the office of the Liberator was near our hotd, we visited it, and had an interview with its editor—we v

its dreams of power and wealth, until it shall repent and release its captives. It is, to uphold that great Agitation which ever stands in the presence of this tyrant nation, and commands it in the name of the Living God, to let his people go? And still to point out to it, the loathsome plagnes and hideous destruction in which its disobedience to this incessant command is plunging it, and to show the only way of escape.

This is the mission of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise. Imperfectly as that mission has been performed, many as have been the obstales which the hostility of open enemies, and the treachery of pretended friends, have thrown in the way of its discharge, it has still been of power sufficient to shake the nation. It was not our numbers, for we are few; it was not our strength; it was our measure of FIDELITY, that has enabled us to arouse the sluggish mind of rebuke into their ears, whether they would hear or whether they would forbear. It is only by the same unselfish and uncompromising testimony that we can hope to complete the change in the heart of this nation, which will decree the triumph of our success. Let us not be seduced to lower our standard, or relax our efforts: and should we fall of the victory, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having deserved it.

The mission of the Abolitionists is a high and hoof the victory, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having deserved it.

The mission of the Abolitionists is a high and holy one. They supply the deficiency in the social state to which we owe the rapid deterioration of our national morals, and the destruction of our free national institutions. At each advancing stride of Slavery in times that the commandation of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of our free national institutions. At each advancing stride of Slavery in times that the commandation of the satisfaction and everlasting welfare of these witnesses for the rights of man, and that they may soon see that the rights of Mesiah, Prince of the kings of the earth, are as little regarded by the United States Constitutions.

. We know not who is the author of the circul letter, but hope, for the sake of humanity, that his representations of Torrey are as false as his assertion, that 'for his conduct there is no justification or sympathy.' Had the slaves whom Torrey assisted sympathy. Had the slaves whom Torrey assisted been white American citizens escaping from Algerine slavery, there is not a heart that land but would have justified the act, and every one would have hailed with plaudits the man who did the noble deed; and surely the color of the oppress is not imparted to the act of him who brings reli As for sympathy, we rejoice to know, that even in this nation, ruled as it is by the foul hag of slavery. this nation, ruled as it is by the lost and to drive it from one fastness to another.

They have never slumbered nor slept, but their sympathize with his conduct to the fullest extent, and the rights of the Slave, and will not suffer them to be lost by their default. The great change which we have witnessed in the public mind within those few years is mainly owing to their importunity.

It is to the continuance of that importunity, to this keeping of the wrongs of the Slave, and of their own guilty participation in them, continually

am, except these bonds.'

Poor man! Disease must have taken a deep hold
upon his mind, if, as the circular declares, 'he is
now humbled, confesses his wrong, and asks to be
forgiven.' While we would not throw a straw in way of his release, we are constrained to declare this we do not believe. But if he has thus exthat this we do not believe. But if he has thu pressed himself, we shall regard it as we wou confession extorted by the rack, where the intense anguish of the body overcomes for a time the reso-lution of the mind. That success may attend the efforts of those who are laboring to open door, and that he may go forth—scarred, as he is, with the marks of the oppressor—to bear a bold and faithful testimony against the system which has thus crushed him, is our earnest wish.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN We have just received two letters from Carr

We are all here perfectly convinced that the an nexation of Texas is one of those events which rare ly occur, and which tend to make happy an unfor tunate nation. Happy, very happy are the Texans, in having secured a solid and true protection from the United States, and liberated themselves from who, for no self-ends, joins the train of its limited states, and hoerared themself ungrudgingly to its the unworthy and imbecile government of Mexico. Service, content with the reward of knowing that he thus best satisfies the demands of his own soul, of the unworthy and imbecile government of Mexico. Yucatan needs now this same protection. The Yucatan needs now this same protection. The Yucatan needs now this same protection. and we have determined to send a committee to Washington, so as to propose to the Government of the United States to protect us, and give us aid in case that Mexico should once more attempt to impose upon us—for we are now determined to spill our last drop of blood in defence of our liberty and or on the scaffold, than submit again to the Mexican Government, by which we are not treated as broth-

ers, but worse than slaves.

Our own banner with the five stars, is now wa ving all over the peninsula, and we have sworn to keep it up as long as we have an arm to defend our-selves with, and never allow the Mexican flag to show its colors again in our free and independance. Yucatan will not, and cannot agree the Government of Mexico, because a man of good morals and honorable sentiments can and will never agree with a rogue and scoundrel.

Mexico does not deserve to hold in its possession

such a state as this and if we can only obtain pro-tection and aid from the United States, we will con-

advantage to them. There is no contrary feeling-

that the ground then taken by us is true and incontrovertible. What is the continent with all its soil and minerals, without labor? What sort of customers are the Indians to New-York and Boston? Slavery is wearing out the soil of the South—'her millions are inert'—'tame Indians.' Give us free In or and, we will manufacture much more than once, it is true—but still we will be in the main an agriculf. The people, because we have the soil and the climate. We will have, by the energy and intelligence of free labor, quadruple what we have now to exchange for Northern manufactures.

We regreted to see Mr. Lawrence yielding to the Texas usurpation, with a facility unworthy of the noble name he bears. He may be a shrewd merchant and manufacturer, and see 'new markens' opened up in Texas for New England enterprise. But justice and lasting prosperity go in the long run together—reason proves it—history proves it—the undying promptings of the immortal soul prove it. We tell Mr. Lawrence in all humanity and reciprocal kindness, that he is receiving from the South he shirt of Neesus—such prosperity is the fruit of crime—and madness, pain and deapair-follow in its train! When he sees Mr. Rives, let him whisper in his ear, one word; it is worth a thousand of his letters, able as they are—'Make Virginia free.'

Make Virginia free.

The question of slavery is now being discussed in the Magazine and Advocate of this city. The discussion arose on the question of the 'Protest' which has been circulated for signatures among turnical discussion arose on the question of the 'Protest' which has been circulated for signatures among turnical discussion arose on the question of the 'Protest' which has been circulated for signatures among turnical discussion. The discussion arose on the question of the 'Protest' which has been circulated for signatures among turnical discussion arose on the question of the 'Protest' which has been circulated for signatures among turnical furties and the institution so far off, and so sustained by law,

BOSTON, MARCH 13, 1846.

JAMES C. BIRNEY-THE LIBERTY PARTY.

This gentleman, once so scalous in the anti-slave ry cause with his voice and pen, has done very little ry cause with his voice and pen, has come very near as a fellow-laborer in the cause since he was first put in nomination for the Presidency of the United States, by the Liberty party. His nomination seems to have inflated his self-esteem to an extent that excludes him from the toil and dust of the conflict, and only inflated his self-esteem to an extent that excludes unlawful and unconstitutional, and every part of the country is unlawful and unconstitutional, and unconstitutional and manner of Presidential candidates. The Signal of Liberty, of the 23d ultimo, contains a letter from Mr. Birney, addressed to the President of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, setting forth what he would have the Liberty party do, if they were in power, and what propositions he would be disposed to declaration can easily be imagined—a civil and ser support. As that party can never succeed, and, cone vile war, blood flowing like water, the Union dashed sequently, as there is no chance for his election to into fragments. But consequences are not to be retter the Presidency, it is not of much consequence what garded, under such circumstances. The Constituhe says on this subject. He complains of the profligacy of the Whig and

Democratic parties, and says they are the bane Liberty party inscribe upon its banners the uncon of any country.' That is true; but their profligacy stitutionality of slavery throughout the country, and is the necessary consequence of political action, based on the *might makes right, 'alias 'the majority shall ent Constitution ? If so, let it be done, officially, and rule principle, which principle is also the foundation of the Liberty party, and will just as creatinly corrupt that party in due time, as that cause and effect will not be regarded as a Disunion party. If not, are inseparable in the natural and moral world. All then what avails this private, irresponsible declama political parties may not be equally bad; but they are tion of Liberty party adherents, about the Constitu all bad and untrustworthy, in degree. Just as all tion being an anti-slavery instrument? The party, who drink intoxicating liquor are not equally intem-perate; but they all countenance and support intem-of abandoning its anti-slavery principles and profesperance by their example, and their opposition to the cause of total abstinence. A republican form of government is more tolerable than a monarchy; yet it is essentially despotice, and at war with the rights of In the House of Representatives of this State, conscience, the freedom of man, and the will of God. March 3d, Mr. Earle, of Worcester, presented the Why? Because it is sustained by the sword, and its petition of Daniel Otis and others, requesting the enactments are written in human blood; because the Legislature to declare the old American Union at an majority of 1000 claim and exercise the right to pass end, for the reasons therein set forth-and moved its any laws, (not incompatible with the Constitution,) and affix to them the penalty of fine, imprisonment Mr. Earle, in presenting the polition, remarked, and affix to them the penalty of fine, imprisonment or death, for the control of the minority of 999. Any that he did so as a simple act of duty, and he dis and every political party, acting upon this assumed claimed any sympathy with some of the opinions exright, (which is, in fact, nothing but a monstrous pressed by the petitioners. His opinions on the usurpation,) and is must be inherently vicious; for its subject of slavery were very decided; he felt that it mandates are final, arbitrary, and irresistible, be they had perverted the Constitution, had used its power to ever so unreasonable or unjust. Any and every par- bring a foreign country into this Union, &cc.; but ty that seeks the possession of great power, splendid combinent, and the absolute control of an entire nation, through numerical superiority, contains all the this matter; she has protested, and he holds it now elements of selfishness, ambition, revenge, and tyran- to be her duty to take still stronger ground against ny, and needs only time to perfect itself in wicked- the whole system of slavery, as the only way to preness. It may declaim against governmental corrup vent further aggressions; but she must keep within tion, abuses of trust, and the profligacy of rival parties; it may talk piously about 'Bible politics,' and electing just men to rule in the fear of God; it may call of the fear of God; it may talk piously about a memorial from France and the fear of God; it may talk piously about a fear of God; it may talk piously about

of the other two. Moreover, it is not wanted to and by the Constitution. abolish slavery; for the moral change in public senti- On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Boston, the paper ment which must precede the political action neces- was laid on the table. ry to achieve that abolition, will affect and control We have no objection to these disclaimers on the very. Now, it is simply a moral change in the peo- of Texas; but this is a delusion. that is needed, to secure the abolition of slavery ; In the Senate, on the 10th inst., Mr. Borden the moral energies and pecuniary means of its mem the petitions were laid on the table.

In the House, on the same day, the following Dis-

convictions of duty, and encountering great odium others, and Samuel Barrett and 23 others of Concord

morality? Does duty require it?

written a pamphlet, to prove that it gives no countenance, and was not framed to give any, to slavery. This Mr. Bryant is a genuine democrat of the mod So has Lyaander Spooner. These works have been ern stamp-a fit tool of southern slavenerats. have carefully read the principal addresses that have be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed been adopted by the leading Liberty party conven-tions, to ascertain what power the party claims and No matter—send in the petitions:

avows its determination to exercise, if successful, ver slavery in all the States; but we are yet in the Up to the mark of abolishing slavery in the et of Columbia, and the inter-state slave trade, nd of resisting the further extension of slavery, (about which points, there has never been any dif-ference of opinion among abolitionists,) they readily come,) but here they stop. Now, if no compron rere made at the adoption of the Constitution-if i be, and was intended to be, an anti-slavery instru nent-then, slavery in every part of the country tion must be administered 'as it is,' or the govern ment falls a prey to usurpation or anarchy. Dare the

SECESSION FROM THE UNION.

claim to be the very embodiment of Christianity; but our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all this will avail nothing. Its means of success, a general convention for the organization of a new its aims, its tendencies, all ensure its total deprayahands with an earnest request that he would present What are called the excesses of the Whig and it to the House. Believing in the sacred right of pe-Democratic parties are the natural results of their tition, he had complied with that request, but he organization, and their aspiration after and exercise wished it to be distinctly understood by the House, of unlawful, though constitutional power. As a par- that he had no sympathy whatever with the objects ty designed to perpetuate itself, the Liberty party is, of the petitioners. He was for the abolition of slanature of things, as essentially vicious as either very, but it must be accomplished under, through

the legislation of the country, whether they are Whigs part of Mesurs. Earle and Wilson, though they indior Democrats who may then be in power. In this cate, we think, an unnecessary sensitiveness, as no-country, political action will steadily keep pace with body in the Commonwealth supposes they are yet moral regeneration of the people. The only rea- prepared to advocate the dissolution of the Union on why the two great political parties are not anti- Mr. Earle says there is a plain Constitutional remedy slavery is, because the people of the land are pro-sla- for all the evil that has been done by the anneyation

but that moral change must be effected by the simple utterance and faithful application of truth to the understandings, consciences and hearts of the people. Georgetown, and 19 inhabitants of Dorchester and But truth no more relies for success on ballot boxes Quincy, in favor of a secession of Massachusetts from than it does on cartridge boxes, muskets, pistols, or the Union, and moved that they be referred to the bowie knives. Political action is not moral action, committee on the Georgia resolutions. Mr. Borden any more than a box on the ear is an argument.— Hence, the Liberty party, in almost wholly absorbing politioners. The motion to refer was opposed, and

tion, (a fifth wheel to a coach,) does really retard the union petitions were presented by Mr. Earle of W. moral revolution that is needed for the overthrow of and Mr. Hale of Haverhill :-Of Tyler and Alfred slavery, and thus prevent the speedy abolition of that | Williams and 28 others of Roxbury-of D. Ricketson and 13 others of New Bedford-of William Stevens and 107 others of Plyme sonal attack upon the members of that party. Some others of Hopkinton and Milford-of Clark Aldrich of them, we are sure, are acting up to their highest and 40 others of Upton-of Samuel Danke and 56

and making liberal sacrifices that they may hasten Mr. Bryant, of Barre, said that the several gentle the day of jubilee. Admitting that they are all thus men who had presented this class of petitions had actuated, the argument loses nothing of its force .- been very careful to deny all sympathy with their For, can a man touch pitch, and not be defiled? If contents, and excused themselves for presenting them, he will put fire into his bosom, will he not be hurn- and moving their reference to a committee, upon the Mr. Birney says—'We want here a party of just petition.' The use of this hackneyed phrese, he men-such as are friendly to the Constitution. — thought, had become a humbug. The notion of the Again— The only party, I repeat it, that we need, is peculiar sacredness of the right of petition, above all one to defend the Constitution; the only raction that other modes of expressing the wishes of citizens to a we fear is one that seeks to destroy it.' So say James government, did not belong to our present system K. Polk, John C. Calhoun, George McDuffie, Henry of government. The idea had come down to us from Clay, Daniel Webster. So says the Whig, so says the times when the government and the people stood the Democratic party. Why does Mr. Birney use in essentially different relations to each other from ambiguous and deceptive language? Or does he mean by 'the Constitution,' what those parties and master of the people; but under our Constitution, the those politicians-what the people, in all sections of government is the servant. The people have a right, the country—understand, and have always understood, politically, judicially, legislatively and reli-but no peculiar rights, as to disposition, attached to giously, to be the spirit and intent of that instrument their representations, because they happened to be respecting slavery? If he does, then he is a pro-slavery communicated in the form of a petition. Reception very man, and is ready to support a pro-slavery Constitution; hence, his anti-slavery profession is a sham.

If he does not, then his 'defence of the Constitution' investigation at least, whether it came in the shape is popularly its overthrow, and de facto a dissolution of a petition or not. But where the House could perof the Union; and, as an honest man, under that flag ceive, from the terms of the order, or petition, the he is bound distinctively to take his position. real object in view, and its expediency, a reference

But Mr. Birney does not seem to know what is the of it was not necessary. Suppose a body of men precise character of the Constitution. 'If any of should petition the Legislature for a law declaring its provisions be unjust,' he says, 'and, of course, that no one ought to worship a Supreme Being; that neistent with the others, he and his party will there was no moral accountability, or that there was have them altered or expunged; but, of course, until no truth in scripture. There were men entertaining this be done, he and his party will swear to execute these notions, and they might petition. Would any those provisions, however unjust! Is this consistent member feel called on by his regard for the right of ith morality? Does duty require it? petition to present it? Or, if presented, would the We should really like to know,—and it is due to House so far regard it as to appoint a committee to the whole country that it should know, how Mr. report on it? To him, next to the Supreme Being, Birney and his party mean to construe the Constitute the Union was an object of the profoundest veneration, in regard to slavery. Thus far, we know not tion, and he was ready to vote on rejecting any petiwhat they mean, or upon what they are agreed. tion praying for its dissolution, without waiting for Their language is equivocal, and their purposes uncertain. Individuals among them assert that slavery the House were prepared to vote against such a pefinds no support in the Constitution-nay, that it is tition, after its nature had been announced, it was an anti-alayery instrument, needing no alteration prepared to vote forthwith, that the petitioners have whatever to justify the entire abolition of slavery un- leave to withdraw; and in order to give the House der it, by an act of Congress. William Goodell has an opportunity to come directly to the question, he

highly applanded by Liberty party journals, and ex- Mr. Chandler, of Boston, objected to the course tensively circulated by Liberty party men. Still, proposed by Mr. Bryant, because it was extraordina there are other journals and other men, connected ry. He believed, that at least some of the petition with that party, who admit, (what it is amazing that ers would desire nothing better than that the House any one familiar with the political history of this country can deny,) that there are sinful clauses in the Constitution—that its adoption was secured only by compromises with the slave power in relation to rial for future excitement, and an extraordinary discountry can deny, that there are sinful clauses in the country can deny, that there are sinful clauses in the country can deny, that there are sinful clauses in the clause in th the foreign slave trade, slave representation, the ar-rest of fugitive slaves, and slave insurrections. We Mr. Chandler concluded by moving that the petitions

VOLUME XVI. -- NO. XI

HOLE

THE GALLOWS

A new edition of the Defence of the Gallon, is Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., has recently been published in New-York; with an Appendix, on George B. Cheever, D. D., has recen published in the Death Proof, taining a review of Burleigh on the Death Proof, by Taylor Lewis, Esq. Of Mr. Cheever's period of this repulsive volume, we gave our opinion on the spearance of the first edition. To him the Galan, pearance of the area common to make the base is an object of unbounded admiration for its base. ty, its justice, its efficacy, its sublimity; and be ety, its justice, its cineary, and the power of metric hausts a fertile imagination and the power of rheters in lunguishing praise on this neck-breaking interment. In his own words, it is 'a light of life al herit. If the legislation, placed on the summit of a lufty mosala, for all succeeding generations; and he is, earths the puny efforts, directed from time to time spine the puny eners, aircord from and agitation of the it, will prove but as the loans and agreement to idly raving billows in the ocean. This mast is consoling thought to Mr. Chefver; though it seem somewhat paradoxical, that that which suffection in full strength, should be a light of life. To but interpretation we can give to the title affare by. Cheever's name, 'D. D,' is this—' Death Deter.' We suggest the propriety of adding another the D. G. —meaning, 'Defender of the Gallows.' The review of the masterly work of C. C. lo.

eigh, by Professor Lewis, is flippant and shaller h a pitiable degree. Aside from its vituperation and dogmatism, nothing remains of it. This is its min of refutation:—Burleigh's work is characterisely two principal traits-disbonest reasoning and in fused statistics.' Its author, in some er not sincerely believe his own arguments. He take belongs to the sect of the no-government act. ly belongs to the sect of premises, in which he has no more belief than The as Paine or Theodore Parker. He intulge a whining, and canting sentimentalism. His conclusions nullify themselves. His work has 'man pages of confused declamation and affected pious as-timentality.' He 'tells the story of David's rim with a relish, an evident gout, that can leave bet [tle doubt as to the school in which his tastes at creed have been formed.' He 'so mingles his for and his reasonings together, that it is very with the reader can tell what particular branch of then gument they are intended to support. He cominto direct collision with the Bible, and revies in Divino legislation as inhuman, cruel, &c. h quotes the Bible at one time in a most irreing nanner, yet with a canting affectation of pions a gard for its authority, and then again certain an are referred to with an infidel sneer which area borrowed from the school of Paine and Parker. h course is dishonest, and indicative of every thingle honest purpose. It is 'charitable to style him, in all who use such reasoning, infidels; under to the character can they be acquitted charge of deliberate blusphemy.'

Personal assaults, reproachful epithets, dishing

aputations, like these, constitute the entire state this brief review.' They are the best descreed in gallows that can be made; at least they are it po eat harmony with the spirit engendered by the p lows. But it is really surprising that they should be poured out so profusely, in a review of a weis entirely dispassionate, so severely logical, so some ly demonstrative, so free from all harsh epith angry expressions, as Mr. Burleigh's. If Prof. Le as any personal knowledge of Mr. Burleigh, in utterly inexcusable for his sweeping denunciati for a more amiable, truth-loving, and truly ren spirit than Mr. B's, accompanied with strong per mind, cannot easily be found. He is rem for his candor, his abstinence from every this toperative, his steadfast adherence to his con of duty, at whatever cost : and as for his 'Thou on the Death Penalty, they as yet remain m wered, and we are persuaded are upanswen Whether he will reply to Prof. Lewis, we of know; but we see no necessity for it, and trut will not. Nay, there is nothing to answer, except coarse personalities and scandalous imputation these are ever self-answered and self-refuted.

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Another pamphlet on the Death Penalty las been published, entitled 'Capital Punishment to be a Violation of the Principles of the Government, as developed by Nature, reco History, and taught by Jesus Christ; and prot be Inexpedient, by its effects on Society, its fill accomplish its object, and the destruction of rights of its victims. By Milo D. Codding. I ester-1846 : pp. 44. The manner of treating subject is quite original, and based on sound pl phy. This effort will aid Humanity to everthe Gallows. Some extracts hereafter, as we may

In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday M. Mr. Watts, from the Joint Special Committee, whom was referred the order relative to that si of the Governor's Message, relating to the shelfs of capital offences, the petitions for the shining capital punishment, &c., reported bills concern the crimes of murder, treason, arson, and npening death the punishment of murder in the fail gree, and imprisonment for life the punished that crime in the second degree, and shelishing tal punishment in the last three crimes, and sal tuting imprisonment for life. The report is will in a very candid spirit; and though it does not pl the abolition of capital punishment in all cases, the ground that the committee do not believe community are prepared for any greater change that recommended by His Excellency the Gover yet it is a long advance on past legislation, me presume will be adopted by the Legislature.

GREAT ABOLITION PLOT

The New-York Sun gives by the latest armsi Hayti, the following astounding disclosure, no to a combination between General Pierrot and the olitionists of Boston! The Sun says:

"It appears that we are to have a second most be white in that unfortunate Island. It is gerous to give the blacks the supremary though they have the money and the aid of its littonists."

This is predicated on the following letter:

4 St. Doningo, Jan. 25, 186 of the threatened invasion by the Hytics, in President Pierrot. His instructions to the angle been made public, by which it appears his dreadful spenes of the old massace are blee

enacted.

He is to save only the most beautiful white refer his officers. All our women, over fory many, captured by his army, are to be taken a palace, chained back to back. Our young refunder that he had been said of the same of the under that age, about to be delivered over to his officers and soldies the monster work your abolitionists in Nehiladelphia, and Boston, are helping and money! He is now only watting far and money which the abolitionists or as societies of Boston are to send him, to serve the societies of Boston are to send him, to serve the societies of Boston are to send him, to serve the server before the server when the server is the s

This absurd and monstrous hoar will so create a smile wherever it is read; but it has a nalicious design,-to excite hestility in this to the Haytians, and a strong feeling in far Dominicans, with a view to the premotis farious designs of the Slave Power.

IT PARTICULAR NOTICE. Those friends and subscribing for the Liberator, who receive at tional copy, are requested to circulate it in the apective neighborhoods, in such a manner est promote the interests of the cause. gratuitously by the Baston Female Asti-Sart ciety, for this purpose.

My A thousand thanks to our never see riend Richard Allen, for his interesting both INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

O. XI

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is Mr. Garrison : rith me. They are from M. Dorvelas Dorval, the Haitian gentlemen who caused their names ibed upon the list of members of the Amerni-Slavery Society, at the last New-England realisa. Agreeably to the instructions of that expressive of grateful acknowledgement, I forled to each, one of the medals of the American Society. M. Donvelas Donval replies as fol-

to the Members of the American Anti-Slavery Society

PECTED COLLEAGUES : on have done me by the presentation of your in acknowledgment of my public aid in your and generous enterprise. I am proud to be as ed with this work of humanity and philanthro Would that my ability to serve it were equal to

es, gentlemen, humanity groans at the view of tares which slavery still hoaps upon its vieand civilized Europe stands in mu at the sight of the chains so wickedly used in ted States. Two and a half millions of slaves sted over that land of injustice and infamy, ery of liberty; but their voice finds no respons masters, tyrants who consult only their own ate interests, remain cold and immoveable. They like the experience of the past, and the pro e march of the age. They see not that th ing of a glorious day is at hand-the day which aw closer the true bonds of humanity, and men to confide in each other's fraternal love ;far which is to put to flight prejudice, and scatter ke a cloud ;-the day when the standard of s a to float over both worlds.

The annals of nations are rapidly unrolling beneath eyes; and what do they still discover to us? Inand brutality towards one portion of the hu-

athropists uplift their voices in profession ne principles; but these voices are without ef on certain spots of the earth's surface. Was it eed that men with darker-tinctured skins were of vokes and chains? No! the glory of God

will even in the midst of so much injustice and there are feeling hearts that have united as a demand with untiring energy the equal rights

ales of right! apostles of liberty! it is to that I address myself. Successors of Gregoire Wilberforce, followers of Clarkson and Isambert yet the assurance of my admiration and respect. On the ruins of St. Domingo is written HAITI; and ion of brothers, living under a paternal governstice and vilified by calumny, have broken their as, and now live peaceably in the enjoyment of fruits of their toil. They love and cherish your nes, and feel in their own hearts how future ages estimate your noble endeavors.

Your colleague and friend. J. F. DORVELAS DORVAL. Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 20 Nov. year 42nd of the In

rejoice to be an honorary member of your society the abolition of slavery. It is a young man of the abolition of stavery.

aty-three, who now speaks to you.

J. F. D. D.

The next sheet is addressed as follows: Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, President of the rican Anti-Slavery Society.

SCIED FRIEND: The public peace of the interior is now unhannily bed in Haiti, and I, herewith, enclose a piece ch it has been my privilege to present to my fel vertizens, and which I submit to your Convention the abolition of slavery.

I salute you with respect and consideration

J. F. DORVELAS DORVAE.

The Address alluded to is as follows:

TO THE HAITIANS. Biti, our beloved country, after having for a long emand beneath the ignominious yoke of alave ad must sooner or later cast it off, demonstrate world that the children of Africa are worthy of Tet, how can this be done, but by diffusing ledge and instruction among them ?-otherwise, et freedom can be only temporary-a baseless lib--a liberty like that of the wild beast, who breaks that he may give himself up to carnage. the contrary, the ferocious on is more softened-manners are corrected purified, industry becomes an imperative duty, pon is established, and the enemies of liberty. suh to deprive of her blessings, beings who torn for a better fate, will be obliged to end by - We are convinced and ashamed of our in-Has not Gregoire himself, the immortal de wof our race, declared in his epistle addressed to atll; 'The increase of knowledge is the barrier to ons sgainst liberty

the Haitian, groaning in fetters, bending beneath and of a master, and condemned to ceaseless lamaid not become civilized; while that aristocra of the skin, called prejudice against color, and that the thirst for gold, compelled the master to BY every means of happiness, and to close oue to prosperity against him he held in ge. His very safety commanded it ;-truth in-

the Haitian, freed by force of arms, has deemed duty to maintain by force of arms his freedom. er could not but train his son to the use of naket: his mind fired with the thought of his hee, he could not but stand ever girt with verd, for the defence of those frontiers which deach day become by the right of the strongest, o aggression

as men sprung up, even from the of Haiti:-an inevitable consequence of revo Once more, then, it became necessary to are to the sword; and thence rose the inedivisions, which so long troubled the Island disting ever in the battle or the camp, - ho the for a moment, give himself to the study of ce of the mechanic or the fine of which slavery had previously well nigh de So circumstanced, military scithe his only object.

bil, the hydra of slavery has entirely disappeared or had, and its hideous head is here forever

he storms have fled—the horizon begins to clea mit is now, that our liberty and independence now, that religion and civilization should teen in the midst of us, that we trample under foot escriptable rights of humanity by our divi-

not to west—through our whole fair land, do hear the ashes of our fathers stirring in their chres-do we not seem to see the plain toking with carnage—those broad fields of honwith their broken arms, and watered with was aweat and blood of their immortal sacr These monuments of ancient glory-shall they oll live in our souls—shall they not still awaken powerful and patriotic memories whit to live eternally in our hearts, and fire with the single word of 'father-land?' And int these thoughts lead us to take each other nd, and mutually to give the kias of peace

t so bear to be taxed with ingratitude towards souls whose laurely shall never with-

e sheaf of arms—but an undivided nation of bro-ors, marching under the same standard.

Haitians! it is to you that I speak—all sensitive-

both Samana and Tiburon, and the murderous iron— the homicidal steel that we are now plunging into each other's bosoms should be broken, in the sight of all nations. The African from the depths of Senegal in time to catch the mail. Kind regards, in which and Gambia stretches forth his arms to us-the wild my Anne joins. I have still much to say. Indian who sentinels the steepest rocks of the mountain desert, waves his plumes as he claims our protection. Let us units then, Haitians !

J. F. DORVELAS DORVAL. PORT-AU-PRINCE, (Haiti,) Novem. 1845; year of Independence, 42.

LETTER FROM RICHARD ALLEN, OF DUBLIN. Dentin, 3d of 2d mo., 1846.

It is so long since I have written thee a line, that I what is going on in the world, both amongst you and in our own land. I believe as firmly as ever, that with their publication; yet, as I well know, that abolition-you the days of slavery are numbered,—that the years; but it will be with it and other monopolies as the honors and the emoluments of the federal Con with the West India apprenticeship system; before twelve months are over, it will sink before the indignant voice of a united people, and the poor man will Earle took the chair. be fed with the world's bread, freely. How strong M Committee to prepare business was appointed.

MY convictions in favor of free trade have become! A free, promiseuous and desultory discussion upon I see in it a hope for the world—through it, millions general subjects, including Liberty partyism, occuwho now hunger will be fed, -- through it, the down- pied a good part of the first session. trodden slave will be free, -through it, nations will deluded millions.

H. C. Wright, are now waging the war in Scotland.

Send back the blood-stained money is their united cry, and I have faith to believe it will go back, and sponded to Mr. Quincy, and other speakers upon the slave. Amongst the numerous exertions now being frivolous, it being nothing more nor less than a mere made for the liberation of the boudman, there is a vigorous movement in England in favor of using free ment suppose that a country cursed with a slave pop- ing, with one of his best speeches. ulation could ever rise to eminence? What would England have been now if her people had been chat-tel property? From whom sprang those giant minds

In the afternoon, Samuel May, President of the tel property? From whom sprang those giant minds In the afternoon, Samuel May, President of the who urge on the world in its onward career? Who Society, took the chair, and occupied it throughout are the discoverers of the great scientific and mechani- the meeting. deep into hidden things, and bring to light what the sented. into the hearts of your Southern slaveholders-that Anti-Slavery as being behind the times, says can any one doubt what the result will be?

work which Providence evidently designs? Are the by they may be wasted to some political elysium. friends of love and peace doing all in their power to make their cause triumphant? Alas! I fear not.

May they be more and more roused into activity—

1. Resolved, That the Whig party, by its present the world over?

have had a delightful tour on the continent. Thanks their guilt the crime of unblushing hypocrisy. brought us to Switzerland, and we plunged into her who rejected Martin Van Buren for his snows; ascending the lower ones, the height of cause and claims of humanity. ing desires to be amongst the beautiful in nature. vides that the citizens of each State shall be entil of the marmot, or the magnificently grand thunder and extending the system. and echo of the falling avalanche. Here we crossed And whereas, The military and naval forces have ed the sunny plains of Italy, and sojourned awhile dered, for the same infamous purposes-all of wi in Milan, Vienna, and in beautiful Venice. Need I we regard as violations of that instrument. tell thee, my friend, how much I enjoyed the days I And whereas, The Constitution of the United spent in gliding through the water-streets in the si-lent gondols, and in gazing at the Palace of the Do-lend its sanction and support to the same oppressive ges, and the many other magnificent structures aystem.

which so abound in Venice? travelling in Italy is barbarous, and our feelings were office which requires an oath to support the Constitu constantly harassed by the cruelties inflicted on the tion, or to assist in the election of any other pers poor jaded horses, who drew the cumbrous diligences. to such office, and immediately, in every possible How plainly are the evils of despotism marked in way, to absolve himself from all the allegiance to and

er? Are we disposed to fall into the rear-rank of lialy! How slew is the career of improvement under this age of light which is passing round the globe?

No, Haitians! The blood which flows in our veins

We left Venice in THE MAIL-BOAT. But such a

the blood of martyre. It is the blood of Oge, of conveyance a wretched old tub, rowed by four bare conveyance: a wretched oid tab, rowed by four care-chavanne—the blood of Dessalines and Potion—of Geffrard and Jean Louis Francrois—of David Troy and Lamarre—of Ramirez and Juan Sanchez—it is the blood of Gerraura! These immortal defenders the more delicate frame of my wife could not of Liberty, these averaging heroes of the most holy cause, shall their memories be buried in sepulchral dust forever? Like the Phomix, 'they shall rise again their cabe.' from their schee. was near the window. I knew in a moment by his

There still remain among us some of those noble accent that became from your side the Atlantic, and
children of 1802 and 1804. Let us ask of them, and told him so. In a few minutes, we were like old every one of their sears will reply- if was for friends. He was a fine young fellow, belonged to your liberty; sad to teach you how to form but a sin- Boston, was studying as a sculptor, and if I am not mistaken, will succeed. We parted so suddenly after landing, that we had only time to shake hands; but we made no acquaintance during our journey of ness, all self love ought to be buried at the foot of the whom we speak so often, or with so much regard. sacred tree of our liberty. The flag of our fathers, planted on the summit of Cibao, ought to avershadow both Samana and Tiburon, and the murderous iron of coffee tagether in the little inn before parting.

But we must part, too. Farewell, my dear frie Affectionately thine, RICHARD ALLEN.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT WORDESTER. WEST BROOKFIELD, March 9th, 1846.

FRIESD GARRISON : The Worcester County South Division Anti-Sis very Society held its last quarterly meeting at Wor-cester, in Brinley Hall, on the 3d and 4th instant. agreeably to appointment. Although the meeting was so intensely occupied, at its last session, up to It is so long since I have written thee a line, that I the hour of adjournment, in listening to the forcible must be about out of thy memory; but, believe me, if remarks of Pillsburg and Remond upon the stringent am a silent, I am not an uninterested spectator of resolutions touching the church, to be found among struggles of the oppressor are in some instances but their measures, I feel in duty bound to forward you death-struggles, and that the time is rapidly approaching when your three millions will be free. Great resolutions adopted, that all the world may know, events are at hand, too, amongst us. That odions if may be, that our society abjures mental slavery and giant monopoly, the Corn-Law, is crumbling to for itself, and goes for the immediate abolition of the dust. Its advocates limit its duration to three American chattel slavery, even at the secrifice of

In the evening, Effingham L. Capron occupied the become so united, that the people will become stron-ger than their kings—the bonds of commercial union will become so close, that it will be next to impossi-gave a full, clear and lucid exposition of the bearings ble for the demon War again to become rampant, or of that instrument upon the matter of slavery, and triumph in his demoniac influence over prostrate and the only way of escaping the criminality which deluded millions.

Frederick Douglass' visit has been of much use here; he and our untiring and much loved friend, marks covered the whole ground, and were received

doing so, it will deal a mighty blow in favor of same side, in terms of decided dissatisfaction and disfreedom's cause. Here, as well as in Belfast, Doug- approbation. He pronounced the Disunionists a lass met with opposition. The sects could not bear misguided and very mistaken set of people, and sin-the touchstone of truth, when applied to their delin-cerely deprecated any aspersions upon our republiquencies in Belfast. As his success was greater, so can institutions, either at home or abroad, as he was the opposition stronger. But I was much struck considered the hopes of the world for liberty, to be at hearing, two or three days since, that those who looked coldly or opposingly on him there, when here in these United States That the idea of finding any on a visit, prayed fervently for the liberation of the fault with the Constitution was altogether futile and

grown produce. My valued friend Joseph Sturge ly, the substance of which was, to call the attention s in the van of this, and I wish him every success; of the speaker, and the audience, to the fact that Mr. though I am more and more of opinion, that it is by Walker had entirely forgotten to take any notice of other means that slavery is to be overthrown. My conviction is, that FREE TRADE is the lever which ey, whereupon some explanations took place, and will hurl it to the bottomless pit. Who can for a mo- Charles L. Remond closed the debate, for that even-

The meeting continued to increase throughout the

cal improvements which are so large an essential of Large delegations were present from Upton, Ux-England's greatness? The hard handed operatives, bridge and West Brookfield. Northboro', Millbury, who, brought up in the school of industry, plunge Oxford, Hopedale, and Leicester, were also repre-

are energated by wealth and lux- A writer in the 'Christian Citizen,' over the sigury, cannot even fathom! May the truth sink deep nature of C. W., in animadverting upon old organized there is no hope for them till their bondmen are free! meeting as follows: 'But few converts were proba-What I want of abolitionists is, to be true, to be bly made to their cause.' In the same letter, the faithful to their principles. It is an old and tho- writer says, the remarks of our esteemed friend, roughly sound doctrine of theirs, that slave labor Amasa Walker, Esq., which were uttered in a spirit is dear-that it can never compete with free. Let evincing a warm heart in the cause of human free these, then, come into fair and open collision-let the dom, were recognized as pro-slavery.' Now I will paid labor of the freeman come into open competi- not attempt to dispute the truth of this writer's assertion with the blood-extorted labor of the slave, and tions, but will merely remerk, that I received about forty dollars to defray the expenses of this Conven-How near, my friend, we draw together! What tion, and for the further prosecution of the enterprise nighty means have come into operation within the and took the names of twenty-six new members to last thirty years to lessen space, and bring nations our Society. It may be, however, that instead of which were far anunder within, as it were, a stone's being new converts, they are old converts, and are throw! Why, (thanks to the working of steam on now prepared to come forward and make a public sea and land,) you are nearer to us than England profession of their faith, and define their position.—was forty years ago, and the soil of England and India can be trodden by the same foot ere the moon the length and breadth of the undertaking, who is has travelled her monthly course. Do we sufficiently estimate the mighty change that has taken battles of freedom, will chase a thousand of those who place? Are we doing our part to carry out the giant are waiting for the setting of a popular breeze, where-

The following are the resolutions which were dis-

for my conviction is, that their voice is now strong silence and acquiescence in relation to the annexaenough, if they would but exert it unitedly, to put tion of Texas, shows that its opposition to the measure down the noisy and blustering demon of war, and was only for party purposes, and not from hatred to cause 'peace, be still,' to be heard—what if I say all slavery, or any of its evils, and that the party is therefore not only to be numbered with the other pro-sla-Since I last addressed thee, my Anne and myself very influences of the age, but also, as adding to all

again to steam, we visited lands which, ten years 2. Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to this since, I hardly hoped to see. Five or six days Union, by the direct agency of the Democratic party, recesses to witness all that is grandest and most ma- the measure, and substituted James K. Polk, only for jestic in nature. For days we sojourned amongst his friendship to it, proves that party to be the open mountains, whose summits were wrapped in eternal enemies of liberty, and blasphemers against the

which varied from 5000 to 8500 feet, and on the glo- 3. Whereas, The slaveholding States of this Unio ious scenes which slowly unfolded themselves to our have violated and trampled on those parts of the view, enjoyed a rapture which those only know who Constitution inconsistent with the safety of the system spend most of their lives in crowded cities, with long. of American slavery-making the clause which pro How my heart swells when I revert to some of our to all the rights and immunities of citizens in the rambles over the lofty mountain-tops, where, amidst as veral States, null and void-percented the treaty a wild waste of snow, the world seemed left to us making power in a great variety of ways, and to an alone-no sound to be heard, except the shrill whistle extraordinary extent, all for the purpose of protecting

the Alps, and sailing down the Lago Maggine, visit- been employed, and the treasury of the nation square

Therefore, Resolved. That it is the date of over But all these pleasures have their dra sbacks; the person cognizant of these facts to refuse to hold an

support of the Constitution and government of this 4. Revolved, That we have no confidence in or-

6. Whereas, The General Assembly of the Pre-byterian church of the United States, in 1794, de-clared that slaveholders were *man-stealers,' *sinners theft, —and in 1845 refused, by an almost unanimous vote, to bar these thirese, men-stealers, and sin-peraof the first rank, from her communion, but, on the contrary, welcomes to that communion, ministers, elders, doctors of divinity, churches and theological seminaries, guilty of all the above mentions and the following from the contrary. ders, doctors of divinity, churches and theological minaries, guilty of all the above mentioned crimes; strange picture of the custom-house authorities. Therefore, Resolved, That we cannot but regard Texas:

JOHN M. FISK, Sec'y.

tain a number of able and devoted lecturers in this State, during the present year. One (Parker Pillsbury) is already in the field. Several others will accomplish the greatest amount of good. Of these, the quarterly meetings of the County Societies may be justly regarded as among the most official. be justly regarded as among the most efficient.

be, throughout the year, viz:

Worcester North, Thursday, Friday, Thursday, March Norfolk. Plymouth. Wednesday, Middlesex, Essex, Middlesex, Worcester North. Worcester South, Bristol, Plymouth. Essex. Thursday, Aug. Aug. Middlesex. Wednesday, Worcester North, Tuesday, Tuesday, Worcester South, Norfolk, Tuesday, Saturday, Bristol, Thursday, Oct. Wednesday, Nov. Middlesex. Tuesday, Nov. Worcester North, Saturday, Worcester South, Wednesday, Dec.

Tuesday, -29 The advantages to be derived from such an arrangeent are, first, it would enable the General Agent, and one or more of the lecturing agents, to attend efficacy to those meetings. Second, it would break the monotony of a lecturer's life,—and by meeting so frequently with a large number of the tried and faithful friends of the cause, it would serve to cheer and encourage them in the performance of their cours. acceded to,) will be so arranged as to enable them all to attend the County meetings. Third-It would by engaged in manufacturing and agricultural bus produce greater harmony of action; and, consequently, a better understanding of the movements among DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BRAZER.-We learn

The friends are requested to preserve this plan for future reference; and should any thing occur to prevent any of the meetings taking place at the time inago for the South, with impaired health, and died of dicated, such alterations can be made as circumstan-

ces may require. Those to whom the Memorial to the Legislature Those to whom the Memorial to the Legislature was sent, asking for a dissolution of the Union, are requested to send them in without delay; as the attention of that body will soon be so closely engaged with money-making Corporations, that it is to be feared they will have no time to bestow upon the great question of Human Rights.

Those who have in charge the taking of collections and subscriptions to the Agency Fund, are also remembered to make returns soon, as the Board wish to the Agency Fund, are also remembered to make returns soon, as the Board wish to the Agency Fund, are also follows.

Died, in Washington, 7th instant, at half past six o'clock, Gen. Juhn P. Van Ness, in the 77th year of his age. Gen. Van Ness was one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that city.

At his residence in Randolph, Vermont, Feb. 23, Hon. Dudley Chase, formerly a Senator in Congress, and Subscriptions to the Agency Fund, are also re-

quested to make returns soon, as the Board wish to know on what to rely; so that they need not employ more lecturers than they have the means of sustaining.

Yours for Freedom LORING MOODY, General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS. WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

DEAR FRIEND-In your very able address, the er evening, at a meeting to consider the proper extment of the criminal, you were pleased to express

our approbation of my plans, especially in reference that class of criminals who are discharged from our sous; a class who have long been neglected. I nght you would be gratified to know something re of my object. My plan is simple, and easily apprehended, and it has the merit of cheapness ropose to purchase the materials for printing my the PRISONER'S PRIEND, in company with brother, J. M. Spear, and in the same office to ive a place where criminals may call on being discal now to our friends to make up the remainder. We have expended all we had in the cause in which

ant necessary? CHARLES SPEAR Yours, Editor of the Prisoner's Priend. 40, Cornhill, Boston.

The Most heartily do we desire that our philanthropic friends C. & J. M. Spear may be enabled to execute their plan in behalf of convicts discharged from the State Prison, until something better and more comprehensive can be devised and executed.

It is an important proposition, and deserves the serious consideration of all those who desire to see those unfortunate convicts reclaimed, and prevented again from being criminals, almost as a matter of again from being criminals, almost as a matter of necessity. Some persons ought to be engaged in this heneficent work; and we know of none who are disposed to perform it, except these sympathizing mentit is but a little assistance that they ass, and that astance ought gladly in he given by those who have the tance ought gladly to be given by those, who have the means .- Ed. Lib

ODD FELLOWSHIP. During the past week, the mysteries—that is, the tom-fooleries—of Odd Fellow ship have been laid bare by public exhibition in the 4. Revolved, That we have no confidence in organized political action, under the existing Constitution of the United States, as an anti-slavery instrumentality.

5. Resolved, Therefore, that the so-called Liberty Party, may justly be regarded as one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the cause of Anti-Slavery.

6. Whence The Green's Assembly of the Press.

that church, and all others in fellowship with it, as a brotherhood of thieves—a hold of every foul spirit, and a 'cage of every unclean and hateful bird.'

7. Resolved, That this society cross the immediate emancipation of the slave population, and the extension of every civil, social, political, moral and religious right to the nominally free people of color, not as a matter of taste, but of principles aliae just and eternal.

Texas:

Texas

and eternal.

8. Resolved, That this society would renew its testimony against the American church and clergy who separate themselves from any class of men, and yet rotain slaveholders and their abettors in communion, as a band of thieves and robbers—and also against the American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, as a solemn libeller of the foundation principles of truth and righteousness, and an insulting burlesque on common decency and humanity, and fit therefore for the sympathy and support of those only who possess a similar character.

JOHN M. FISK, See'y.

The N.O. Tropic of the 16th, treats the account by the Delta of a negro insurrection as a gross exaggeration, and says the story srose out of the shooting of a negro boy by the overseer for contumscy, and threatening him with an axe. The case was under judicial investigation.

It is now proposed to the friends in the several counties, to hold their quarterly meetings in the following order, as nearly at regular intervals as may be, throughout the year, viz:

Great Fire at Brook Farm.—In a narm of the configuration of the large new building of the Association at Brook Farm. This building, three stories high, and 175 feet long, was entirely destroyed. Loss from \$8000 to \$10,000: We do not learn that there was any in Great Fire at Brook Farm . -- The alarm of fire to \$10,000? We do not learn that there was any insurance. We hope wealth will open its pockets to 20 repair this loss to a self-sacrificing community engaged in one of the most important experiments ever conducted on this planet.—Chronotype.

28 Portsmouth and Concord Railroad -At a me Saturday, May 9
Saturday, May 23
Saturday, May 23
Thursday, June 4
Wednesday, June 17
Tuesday, June 30
Wednesday, June 17
Trusday, June 18
Trusday, June 17
Trusday, June 18
Trusday, June 18
Trusday, June 19
Tru

26 Fatality of Scarlet Fever.—A letter received from 26 Chilicothe, Ohio, dated 20th ult., states that this dreadful disease has visited that city, and proved quite fatal. In the space of six weeks, over one handred children have fallen victims to its prevalence, notwithstanding the combined efforts of the most eminent physicians to arrest its progress.

The Packet Ships.—The packet ship Havre, from Havre, arrived at New-York on Friday, after 51 days passage. She met with a succession of gales before reaching the Grand Bank, during which, for eleven days, she only made twenty miles.

Lowell.—Jefferson Bancroft, the Whig candidate, was chosen Mayor of the city of Lowell, on Monday. All the members chosen to both branches of the City Council are also Whigs.

labors; and their travels, (should this proposal acceded to,) will be so arranged as to enable them

dropsy on the chestand organic disease on the heart on the 26th of February last, at the residence of hi friend, Dr. B. Huger, at the age of 57.

A Noble Bequest.—John A. Lowell, Esq., on Sat-urday, made a liberal donation of One Thousand Dol-lars to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to be awarded in premiums, at the discretion of the So-ciety.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Wm. Emerson, of North Malden, now in his 86th year, has made with his own hands, during the last three years, two thousand six hundred and fifty five pairs of men's pumps.

TREASURER'S REPORT For February, 1846.
Rec'd of M. G. Chapman, Boston, to redeem

pledge, L. L. Folien, W. Roxbury, do. do., S. C. Cabot, do., towards the pledge of the managers of the Rural Fair, Mrs. Jenkins, of Chelsea, to redeem pledge, E. W. Parkman, by W. L. Garrison, S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society

SPECIAL NOTICE. charged from prison, and, where those persons may
so us who feel disposed to employ them. Some
Slavery Office, it becomes expedient and necessary
that all outstanding accounts, relating to the affairs
of the Depository, should be immediately closed.—
Friends who have such unsettled accounts will allow
me to urge this matter upon their notice, and ask for
appeal now to our friends to make up the remainder. it their immediate attention.

All letters in relation to the Office, and the pecu

we have embarked. If we can procure an office, we can accomplish a great good. Shall we have the amount necessary?

HENRY W. WILLIAMS. Paper. HENI Basion, March 10th, 1846.

PUBLIC NOTICE ?

T Application may be made to the Editor of the

JONATHAN WALKER Will be at the following named places at the specified times, and the friends of the victims of this country's oppression, in favor of holding an anti-alvery meeting on the occasion, will make the necessary arrangements.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Addison Davis, of Lyan, will lecture on Capital unishment in the following places:

Warren, Priday Marsh 13

Westheld, Monday and Tuesday, 16, 17
Northampton, Wednesday & Thursday, 18, 19
Spencer, Saturday, Will some one in panis

Will some one in each of the above places sen that proper arrangements are made for the lectures? ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

arker Pillsbury will lecture at
River, Saturday, March 14
stport, Monday, a 16
tmonth, Wednesday, 19 Fall River, Westport, New Bedford, Friday, 4 90
The lectures in New-Bedford will be in connexion with the Briston county meeting.

bashall wor WORCESTER NORTH!

WORCESTER NORTH:

The Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next quarterly meeting as WESTMIN. STER, on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th of March, at the Town Hall.

The present crisis is one of the deepest interest to the cause of freedom, throughout the country, ever witnessed since the commencement of the enterprise, and the glorious motto, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!' should be proclaimed from every hill-top, and echo through every valley of the free States. Let there be a tall delegation from all the towns in Worcester North, Come, men, women, children? Come one—come all? 'And strike an earnest, manly blow for truth and freedom.

Parker Pilisbury, C. L. Remond and Loring Moody are expected to be present.

In behalf of the Society,
GEORGE MILES, President.

Bers. Snow, Jr., See'y

Bens. Snow, Jr., Sec'y

WINDHAM COUNTY ANTI-BLAVERY SOCI-

WINDHAM COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Windham County AntiSlavery Society will be held in Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 96th day of March, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing through the day.

Como, all ye faithful friends of the slave, to this
your own, peculiar gathering. The privilege and
the evident duty of attending you will all acknowledge; then faithfully fulfit your anti-slavery obligations this once, and receive the meet reward.

In behalf of the Society,

GETRIGE SHARPE President.

GEORGE SHARPE. President. LUCIAN BURLEIGH, Secretary.

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. No Union with Slaveholders.

There will be a County Convention of the friends of the slave held in New-Bedford, commencing on Priday the 20th, and to continue the two succeeding days. It is confidently expected that this will be the greatest and most interesting meeting ever held in Bristol county. The times are pertentious—the slave implores our aid. Shall be have it? Let there be one spontaneous shout—HE SHALL, BE SHALL, Come one, come all. Ample provision will be made the persons from out of town. The meeting will commence at half-past 10 o clock, A. M. Place will be named in the handbills.

commence at half-past 10 o clock, A. M. Place will be named in the handbills. The present crisis demands that this should be the The present crisis demands that this should be the largest county convention ever held in the old Bay State. Let the teeming thousands of Bristol county rally to this Convention, and pledge themselves a new on the altar of Freedom—resolved to make a practical application of the glorious motto of the American Society—No Union with Slaveholders.

Wm. L. Garrison, C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, and Loring Mosdy, will be present.

On behalf of the New-Bedford A. S. Society,

SOLOMON PENETON, President. New-Bedford, March 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

There will be a public meeting held in the meeting house in Belknap-street, on the third Monday evening in April next, at 3 o'clock, to hear the charges that were brought against the Secretary of the N. E. Freedom Association on the 25th day of August last, by Peygton Stewart, James L. Giles, Jacob Sampson, and Charles Mahony; and also to hear exemple to those charges. hear a reply to those charges.

Boston, March 13.

ROBERT WOOD.

D. S. GRANDIN. M. D.,

DENTIST, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will be happy to serve them in all the varieties of the Dental art, according to the latest improvements. Dr. G. has had upwards of seventeen years' experience in the business, and will warrant all operations that he undertakes to be done in a satisfactory

manner. Terms will be reasonable.

Rooms at the Graham house, 23 Brattle street.

March 13. BOARDERS WANTED.

HAVE taken a very quiet and convenient house. No. 30 London-street, and can accommodate a few inquire at the office of the Prisoner's Friend, 40 March 13. JOHN M. SPEAR

NOTICE

A NY one who wisees to obtain the early vol-umes of the Liberator, can have the opportunity to purchase the first eight volumes, now very scarce, neatly bound, and in good order, by applying at 25 Cornhill. March 13.

MACON B. ALLEN. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CORNBILL, BOSTON.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are eautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good. Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

ses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

If J. F. F. manufactures as many, as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Beaton, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pade. Trusses without steel springs—these give reflet in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which person troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pewarics have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Beard are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will live on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hail's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French de; Marsh's Luproved Truss; Rateman's do, double and single; and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children. Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and

made as good as when new.

AT Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, June 13, 1845

POETRY.

From the Fall River Weekly News. CHARLES T. TORREY. BY MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

The Rev. C. T. Torrey, imprisoned about a year and a half since in Baltimore, for the crime of abducting slaves, is suffering under consumption. He is allowed to see no one, although almost any one can see him by looking through the bars of his prison.— He will undoubtedly die there.

Dying! in that sunless prison, in that lone and grated cell,

Where, engirt by walls of darkness, night forever seems to dwell! Dying! in that fearful loneness, all unse

hours of pain, And of all the friends he numbereth, none his faint ing head sustains

Dying! yet the wife who loves him, may not chee him with her care, Nor fulfil her vow of wifehood, half his weary lot to

Dying in the clasp of fetters, not within the arms of

love-Dying prisoner in the slave-land, not New-England's

Slowly creep the ghost-like moments of his cell be

clouded day, And the hours of breathless darkness, leaden-footed

pass away; O'er his pulse a torpor stealeth, pallor broodeth on hi

And the angel death approacheth, in a slow and sol-

Not with crime his soul is darkened, guilt ne'er stained that shackled hand, Nor for aught that Gon condemneth, doth he bea

the felon's brand;
But for acts of love and pity, deeds for Freedom and for Right,

For his & God-speed ' to the bondsman, flying from opression's might;

For obedience to the precept which shall bind ma kind in one-Do whatever unto others, thou wouldst unto the

For beholding in the chattel the bright image of his

Though defaced, and marred, and blighted, and by Slavery's heel out-trod.

For assenting to the doctrine, not in word, but very That 'all men are free and equal,' as the Nation saith

in creed; For belief that ties fraternal bind in one the

'Tis for this he bears the fetter, and the 'shackle'

crimson span. But his hour of freedom cometh, when his thraldo When his mission will be ended, and his martyr crow

be won; For the Lord will send his angel, as he did in days

To unloose the fretting fetter, and unlock the prison

Guard him as ye will, ye keepers, not the thunder of

your gun, Nor your sword of fitful gleaming, can forbid the deed be done :

Though undrawn the bolts of iron, though cemented close the wall. Death will free the tortured spirit from the prison's

bitter thrall. Ye may spurn the prayers of freemen, as they for

their brother plead, Ye may turn in haughty scorning, when a wife

doth intercede; But the writ of manumission, signed by death, is

dread array, That will brook no cold denial, that ye cannot but

Fall River, Mass. From the Democratic Review for March.

TO RONGE. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Strike home, strong-hearted man! Down to the ros Of old Oppression sink the Saxon steel.

Thy work is to hew down. In God's name then Put nerve into thy task. Let other men Plant, as they may, that better tree, whose fruit The wounded bosom of the Church shall heal. Be thou the image-breaker. Let thy Fall heavy as the Subian's Iron Hand, On Crown or Crosier, which shall interpo Between thee and the weal of Father-land Leave creeds to closet-idlers. First of all, Shake thou all German dream-land with the fall Of that accuraed tree, whose evil trunk Was spared of old by Erfurt's stalwart monk. Fight not with ghosts and shadows. Let us hear The snap of chain-links. Let our gladdened ear Catch the pale prisoner's welcome, as the light Follows thy axe-stroke, through his cell of night. Be faithful to both worlds : nor think to feed Earth's starving millions with the husks of creed; Servant of Him whose mission high and holy Was to the wronged, the sorrowing, and the lowly, Thrust not his Eden promise from our sphere, Distant and dim beyond the blue sky's span;

Like him of Patmos, see it, now and here,-The New Jerusalem comes down to man Be warned by Luther's error. Nor like him, When the roused Teuton dashes from his limb The rusted chain of ages, help to bind His hands, for whom thou claim'st the freedom of th

mind ! From the Columbia Magazine for March. STANZAS. BY MISS ANNA BLACKWELL.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also,—Grarss. Sun! with thy generous ray, Blessing the day, And through the shining hours Quickening the joyous life of hearts and flowers Be thon my pattern, that so I may be, While in the brightness of prosperity, Loving, kind, bountiful to all, like thee!

Moon! with reflected light, To melancholy night Giving sure prophecy Of a returning day and smiling sky-Through sorrow's shaded hours be thou to m Eloquent of true faith, that views, like thee, From her high place, a light earth cannot see

Stars! that from earliest time. Silent, sublime, Have ever watched the birth And death of the frail children of the earth-Teach me, from your exalted love, to see How glorious the life heaven gives should be, Learning and loving through eternity!

HAPPINESS.

To be good is to be happy; angels Are happier than men, because they're better. Guilt is the source of sorrow; 'tis the fiend, The avenging fiend, that follows us behind, With whips and stings; the blest know : But rest in overlasting peace of mind; And find the height of all their heaven is goo

REFORMATORY.

THE LEVITICAL LAW

Please to publish the following texts in the Lib erator. Their evident scope is to negative the cur-rent idea that God gave the Levitical law. The subject is not unworthy of candid examination:

Yours for holiness and oppressed humanity, ALEXANDER WILDER.

THE LIBERATOR AND CHRISTIANITY.

that the tendency of the Liberator is to subvert Christianity, I would say, that it has had a contrary effect on me. There was a time when, judging it by the so-called Christian churches, I considered it as little else than a well devised plan to keep the people in subjection to their rulers : and I think so yet ple in subjection to their rulers: and I think so yet of the popular religion of the world; but since I became a reader of the Liberator, I have been led to review my opinions, and the doctrines of Christ, and to perceive that he no where abets or countenances tyranny in any form, but directly the reverse; and that a religion that does this is anti-Christ. True, I saw this before, but it was dimly; and educated to look up to great men and ministers, as the divinely appointed, or by reason of their learning and talents. look up to great men and ministers, as the divinely Rev. Charles Brooks, a Unitarian. appointed, or by reason of their learning and talents more capable, exponents of faith and practice, 1

They are the rival follies which mutually wage so unrelenting a war; and which make so cruel a use of their advantages, as they can happen to engage the immoderate vulgar on the one side or the other in J. TAYLOR.

Yours, &c. Walpole, March 1.

DON'T BELLE GOL

Because God has given man the power to transmit life, will man say that God is the Creator of his progeny? As well might the distiller of intoxicating liquor say, because God has given him the power to make this liquor, God is the Creator of all the intoxicating drink in the world.

I think this everlasting sound (in the ears of this evil and adulterous generation) that God createth, when the truth is that it is man that createth, is dis honoring God the Creator and Savior of all that is good, and hiding the truth from man, and hardening him in transgression.

INFORMATION WANTED. 61 RED CROSS-STREET, BORO', } January 29th, 1846.

In your journal, the Liberator, dated Boston, Dec 12th, 1845, is an article headed- Great excitement in the Cherokee nation'-which goes on to state that a band of Cherokees, amounting to some hun-

September last, since which time none of his family have heard from him, and the name being rather uncommon, we are very fearful it may be him who has common, we are very fearful it may be him who has constrained. He has a fresh, open and free countries the honing

formation than what was contained in the paragraph we copied into the Liberator; but we trust this letter of inquiry will be the means of bringing us the intel ligence which is so earnestly desired .-- Ed. Lib.

THE LIBERATOR.

From the New-York Tribune LESSON FOR THE THOUGHTFUL

A LESSON FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

The Smith School in Boston, composed exclusively of colored children, was taught for many years previous to August last, by a man who be lieved it impossible to secure the obedience of his scholars without a constant and vigorous use of the scholars without a constant and vigorous use of the terrule and other kindred appliances. According to his faith were his works; he flugged the children most thoroughly on the slightest provocation—some times by blows on their heads with his hand or fissometimes with a ferrule, and occasionally with bastinado applied to their backs or feet, according to his humor. We believe it was never doubted that he made full proof of all the instrumentalities know rent idea that God gave the Levitical law. The subject is not unworthy of candid examination:

"Sacrifice and offering thou did to or desire; minears hast thou sport punt-offerings and sin-offerings hast thou sport required." Ps. 40: 6.—'I will take no bullock out of thy house, nor he goate out of thy folds. 50: 9.—'Thou desirest sor sacrifice; lese would I give it; thou delightest vor in burst-offerings." 51: 16. "To what purpose is the multi-ude of your sacrifices and I delight two rin the blood of bullock, or of lambs, or of he-goats. When ye come to appear before me, who hat required this at your hand to tread my countra! Bring no more vain oblations; incease is an Adonataryos unto ne; the new moons and eabbatlas, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with: it is injentity; even the solemn meeting. Has 1: 11-13. "He that killeth an ox is as if he slew aman; he that sacrificet he lamb as if he such and the injent soul delighteth in their abominations." 66: 3. "Thue saith the Lord of Houts, the God of Israel; Put your burnt-offerings and your sacrifices, and at flesh the consent their own ways, and their soul delighteth in their abominations." 66: 3. "Thue saith the Lord of Houts, the God of Israel; Put your burnt-offerings and your sacrifices, and at flesh For I srax for writs own xarxism in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egyph, concerning burnt-offerings or sacrifices, and at these things of many the well with you." Jer. 7: 21-33.— Your burnt-offerings are xor acceptable, no your sacrifices, and at the most of your fat beasts." Amos 5: 22.

I would just remark, that I do not think these quotations to be militiant against the tree divine as thority of Moses. As the champion of one God, spaint idols, he deservedly won the character of faithful in all his house." The darkness of the squeet of the process of the squeet of the process of the squeet of the process of the squeet of the passed and the process of the squeet of the process of the squeet of the process of the squeet of the process o

was in August last, that Mr. Ashrose we lettered the school as its teacher. Not one of his scholars has he struck a blow from that day to the present. By those gentle means only which are in strict conformity to his grand idea of Moral Influence in distinction from Physical Force, has he sought to con-THE LIBERATOR AND CHRISTIANITY.

ESTEEMED FRIEND GARRISON:

I was much interested by the editorial in the Liberator of Jan. 30. The conduct of some friend in respect to the epistle of C. B. Stearns, puts me in mind of the ancient Romans, who, it is said, dreaded the neighborhood of Greenland and Iceland, believing that those cold and dreary places were the secret abodes of the Gods, who would severely punish the temerity of such as would pry into their secrets. I think, that whatever God designs to keep secret is past finding out—that whatever of reason or of thought we possess, may have full and free scope, without any danger on this head.

With respect to such as think, or seem to think,

With respect to such as think, or seem to think,

Thus far we have stated facts as they were con municated to us not long since in Boston. Our attention has just been recalled to the subject by a communication in the Boston Allas, in which we find it stated that the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the school since the new teacher entered upon his labors, have just made a report, founded upon a very thorough examination. in

more capable, exponents of faith and practice, I doubted, and was confused. If the Liberator has done nothing else, it has, and is yet doing a mighty work in freeing the mind from spiritual and intellectual slavery, and in strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of all well-wishers to their race. With respect to the question started by Mr. Stearns, I would submit if the following passage from Edmund Burke has not a bearing on it:

Wisdom is not the most severe corrector of folly.

They are the rival follies which mutually wage so rights and reliable means of preserving 'good order' in a school-room, although the voice of public indignation is banishing it from our State Prisons, and the backs of convicted felons, may notice the fact that good order does exist to an extent that may challenge comparison with any school-room in Boston, in the To those who are familiar with the recent history struck since the present master took possession of the school-room !- Mark this, all ye who scout at the idea a school-room:—Mark thus, all ye was scout at the idea of governing by moral influences, and moral squasion! Here, in the Smith School—acknowledged on all hands to be the worst possble field for the experiment of governing children by kindness rather than by the AUTHORITY, FORCE, FEAR of the 'thirty-one'—here, Mr. Garrison:

I want to ask C. B. Stearns, through the Liberator, if he thinks God is the Creator of man, in any other sense than as he is the Creator of the meanest serpent that creeps upon the earth?

It is true, that God is the Creator of all that is good in the universe; but I have no evidence that he is the Creator of any of the evil.

God was the direct cause of man's existence in his original state of purity; and had man retained that purity, he would have been the direct offspring of God, as Adam was. But since he has fallen into the bestial state, he has continued his species by the same law that the beasts have continued their species.

Heaven has denied the same mental and intellectual advantages that He has given to a whiter skin;—here, certainly, among children, the poverty and even viciousness of the parents of a portion of whom, neglect and bad treatment at home, bad associates, and the injustice of society to a large proportion have been the worst possible preparatives for such a trial; here, too, where a little more than a year ago, the employment of the bastinado, and the most ingenious devices of cruelty, if not justified, were at least palliated by Mr. Frederick Emerson, your great apostle, and the continuance of the late master in office recommended, because milder government would be out of place among cuch children;—here, certainly, among children, the poverty and even viciousness of the parents of a whiter skin;—here, toor, where a little more than a proportion have been the worst possible preparatives for such a trial; here, too, where a little more than a year ago, the employment of the bastinado, and the most ingenious devices of cruelty, if not justified, were at least palliated by Mr. Frederick Emerson, your great apostle, and the continuance of the late master in office recommended, because milder government would be out of place among cuch children;—here, to this most universe; but the poverty and even viciousness of the main and intellectual and natintellectual and intellectual tess to believe Heaven has denied the sam have no faith in the superior advantages of moral in-fluences over the degrading appliances of coporeal punishment and physical pain. Let all those who still adhere to the belief that if you would abolish or hang up the rod, chaos will come again, contrast the present state of good order in the Smith School, where the 'persuasire' only is in force, with that in the Eliot, where, the report of the committee informs up that the state of the committee informs up that the state of the state the 'impulsive' abounds, and my word for it, the state and prospects of the latter—not their skins, perhaps—will be found to be darker than those of the

We hope this example may do much to aid the efforts now making in Massachusetts and elsewhere to abolish the brutal practice of flogging in schools. That the tendency of the practice is to degrade both teacher and scholar, can hardly be doubted by any one who will candidly reflect upon the sphere, while its atter want of advantages. the subject, while its utter want of adaptation produce genuine obedience is a sufficient reasonly why it should be discarded now and forever. produce g

RONGE, THE GERMAN REPORMER. We find the following graphic description of this markable man in the Edinburgh Review:—

that a band of Unercaces, thousand the dream of the same of Rider, with some other.

In consequence of having that piece of paper above alluded to, and one of my brothers being in America, who arrived at New-York about the 30th of the same which time none of his family common, we are very fearful it may be him who has met with the above accident; and I write this, hoping you will excuse the freedom I have taken in doing so, and at the eame time trust you will furnish me with the information, (if it is in your power so to do)—that is, we perceive the Christian name is left out—and if you will furnish as with it, we shall feel ever grateful; for it, I assure you, gives us great anxiety, as also his mother. If his description could be given also, it may assist. Pray give us all the information you have, and we shall feel greatly obliged:

And remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN RIDER.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

To the Editor of the Liberator. life, Ronge is a good, estimable, m warn affections and a true heart, pure and chaste in the fullest sense is his. He is beneficent even to in is his. He is beneficent even to imprudence an income of forty-eight dollars a year, he had resources with which to aid the poor and Convivial enjoyments ha

yet does he require for his happiness the comforts of the family circle, and is fond of children almost

HORAGE MANN -- PHONOGRAPHY.

The unreasonableness of the conservatism which has set itself against the exceedingly moderate reforms of Mr. Mann, will appear the moment the public becomes aware of the fact that about three quarters of the business of our schools is to make the rising generation swallow a monstrous absurdity. We allude to the great spelling bore. What right has this generation to imprison, birch, blister, and toes into the fiery furnace of emulation the mext, to make it learn a mode of spelling and writing language which is awkward, irrational, ambiguous, ridiculous, and altogether unnecessarily laborious? In developing the reasoning faculties, is the first thing to be done to require the child to lay aside his reason, and blindly load his memory with rules which are to be broken as soon as learned-blindly follow the invention of a savage, which it is a disgrace to civilization not to have exploded long ago? Mr. Pitman may or may not have invented the best mode of writing and printing our tenglish. But, one thing is certain, the learned classes ought no longer to cram the silent, withered corpses of letters, and what is worse, the decitful double-tongued letters, into the intellects of ed corpses of letters, and what is worse, the de-ceitful, double-tongued letters, into the intellects of the children of our schools. If they cannot invent the children of our schools. If they cannot invent some way in which a better reason can be given for writing a word in a more difficult rather than an easier form, than 'cause 't is so, they had better pack off into oblivion and the dark ages. Now, in obedience to the beautiful analogies of English orthography, a child may write the name of a domestic edge-tool, sisurs, sizers, and so on, more than a million different way by arithmetical calculation, before he comes to the orthodox, scholastic, correct, orthographic spelling, scissons, which he is to receive, believe, and remember, on the strength of the great royal reason, ling, scissons, which he is to receive, believe, and remember, on the strength of the great royal reason, 'cause 't'is,' at the sting of the birch and the peril of the —— flesh under his pataloons. If, instead of fretting so porcupinely against the School Commissioner for his proposed trifling innovation in the mode of teaching to read on the old plan, the thirty-one schoolmasters had distanced him by introducing a plan altogether new, they would have behaved more gloriously and magnanimously, to our thinking; they would have taut, taut, taught, tought, or taught something worth while to lurn, lern, lirn, liern, lyrn, or learn. Master Whickwhack, may n't we gwout?—Boston Chronotype.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, has been lec Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, has been lecturing in this city, the present week, upon Temper ance and the Death Penalty. He appears to be a close thinker, and is rather a pleasant speaker. In his remarks upon the expediency of abolishing the law making crime punishable by death, he examined some of the arguments of the Rey. Geo. B. Cheever in favor of the system, showing that though the articles are the seather and the tenth is to create erroneous impressions in relation to the subject. Mr. Burleigh's argument left, I should think, on the minds of his bearers, a feeling favorable to the abolition of Capital Punishment.—Providence correspondent of the Christian Citizen.

A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT. A project is on foot for the construction of a Rail Road in very nearly a straight line from New-York to Boston, passing through New Haven, Middletown, Willimantic, Woonsocket, &c. A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter from Boston to Woonsocket; a charter has already been granted from New Haven westward to the State line, and an application is before the New-York Legislature to empower the same Company to extend their Road in the direction of this city until it enters the Harlem. Authority to extend the Road from New Haven to the East line of Connecticut, and to construct the section through extend the Road from New Haven to the East line of Connecticut, and to construct the section through Rhode Island to Woonsocket, will be applied for, we understand, at the approaching sessions of the Legislature of those States respectively.

Nearly or quite the whole route has been surveyed, and it is ascertained that no grade will exceed 50 feet to the mile, with easy curves. The distance, compared with any existing routes, will, it is said, he shortened 30 miles.

to make them of such weight and firmness as will admit of the greatest speed.

The calculation is, that the whole distance between Boston and New-York can be run in roun nouns, and will be regularly run in not exceeding fire.

Many gentlemen of sound judgement, including several individuals of great wealth, have expressed a most decided opinion of the feasibility of the undertaking, and that the stock will be extremely valuable. It is plain that if such a road were in existence, it would command all the travel in the winter, and nearcommand all the travel in the winter, and near

ly all in summer.
Further, it is plain that no Road can ever be made between the two cities, which will be either shorter or quicker. It is calculated that the fare may be put at \$3, through, and pay a good profit.—N. Y. Journal

mote quarter we are not informed of the precise state of things between the United States and Mexico, yet ary, 1846, there were fifty fires, causing a loss of we have ceased to have any apprehension for ourselves and property. The New Mexicans have generally made up their minds that, sooner or later, they \$60,000. Insurance \$40,000. Insurance \$40,000. selves and property. The New Mexicans have generally made up their minds that, sooner or later, they must come under the United States Government, and have, apparently, determined to take it quietly. Were the United States now to send a show of respectable force, the whole country north to east of the Rio del Norte would submit without the slightest resistance. The people evidently expect, and I candidly believe hope, that the United States will take speedy possession. At any event, our business and other relations with the Governor (Armijo) and other principal men, are such that we always feel entirely safe.

Newport, (Eng.) Jan. 15 .- On Wednesday, the Acceptate, (Eng.) Jan. 15.—On we can easily, the 15th instant, a most appalling accident happened in the colliery of Messrs. Russell & Co. of Riscs, about eight miles from hence, by the explosion of fire-damp, which caused the immediate death of twenty-seven of the workmen, besides which there are eight others missing. The disaster is said to have occurred through the injudicious use of Davy's lamp.

The guano used in the vineyards of Prince Mette nich so deteriorated the quality of the wine that the vineyards have been uprooted.

Death of Rev. William Jones.—The Rev. William Jones, well known as the author of the 'History of the Waldenses,' &c. departed this life at his house in Frederick-street, Gray's Inn-Read, London, Jan. 20, at he 84th according

in the 84th year of his age.

The ship Cambridge, from Liverpool, took off the crew, thirty-two persons, from the Lord Lynedooh, in a sinking state. Lloyd's books record the loss of the city of Chirasa, in the Mindora Sea, with forty persons drowned; the wreck of an East-Indiaman, and other calamities.

Dreadful Shimman.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The Saxon, an American packet, bound to London from Boston, is believed to have foundered on the 17th Jan. on a reef of rocks' called the Ledges, near Red Head. The Laurel, of Quebee, was lost off the coast of Newfoundland, by coming in contact with a field of ice; happily the crew were saved.

Her Maiesty's Government in milk when young, and by pinching his nose, but the were kindly disposed to make allowance, being, as they believed, produced by the false taste of his mother, who had bathed him in milk when young, and by pinching his nose.

Increase of the Nary.—Her Majesty's Government aving resolved to increase the navy, a number of istricts have been selected where rendezvous are es-Increase of the Army.-It is currently run

military circles, that the army will be increased 14,000 men, by the addition of two companies to each infartry, and two troops to each cavalry regiment. Three commissioned officers, a captain, and two subalterns will be appointed to each of these companies and

The aggregate amount of subscriptions to the quarter of a million League Fund, so far as they have been communicated to the offices in Manchester, already exceeds the sum of £160,000. This extraordinary subscription has been raised in about five weeks.

of St. James, had an interview with the Earl of Aber deen, on the 29th ult. at Argyll House. The conference lasted nearly two hours.

DEFERRED SUMMARY

Probable Murder of a Mother and her Babies.—So citizens of New Richmond, Ohio, recently saw a floating in the river opposite that place, which, being opened, was found to contain the bodies of infants, and portions of the breast, limbs, &c. c young woman—probably the victim of seduction murdered by her betrayer to conceal his own infalt From some marks left by accident open the box, possible the perpetrator may be identified.

Mr. Reuben Libby, of Oxford, Mass., was kille by the steamboat train, while passing the track in

Mr. Solemn Cutler, of Billerica, Mass. rears, was killed on Monday last, by falling seam in the barn, a distance of 14 feet.

Mr. John Vaughan, one of the eldest ship builde in Philadelphia, died in that ciry on Thursday, age sixty years.

We are informed that two young women lately set fire to a meeting-house of the Reformers in Boone county, Ky, and burnt it to ashes; because the church had refused them membership. What worthy church members they would have made!—Covington, (Ky, Intelligencer. Latest accounts from New-Orleans say that thirty lives—twice the number formerly stated—were lost by the collision of the Congress and the Saladin. The report of the latter boat says that about fifteen or twenty deck hands and firemen were drowned, and about ten badly scalded. All who were scalded were taken to Vicksburg and placed in the hospital there. Mr. David Hall, first engineer, and two firemen of the Congress, died on their arrival at Vicksburg.

The people of Portland, Me. have had eighty-eight days of sleighing, with the prospect of half as many

Mr. Capen, Messenger of the Shoe & Leather Dealer's Bank, Boston, lost yesterday his pocket-book containing drafts to the amount of \$1800.—Boston Journal, Friday.

Water for Buston.—A bill has been reported in the Senate of Massachusetts, to farnish the city of Bos-ton with an ample supply of pure water, from Long Pond, in Natick and Framingham.

The population of Holland in January 1845, was 3,019,748; about 400,000 more than that of the State

Twenty-three buildings and a quantity of goods were destroyed by fire at Vicksburgh, Miss. on the 14th

The demolition of the British Queen Steamer the basic at Antwerp, is proceeding with much The fare on the Western Railway, (Boston to Albany) is to be reduced to \$5 on the opening of the

The Tribune says the proprietors of the Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packets have challenged the Havre Line for a sailing match around the Bermudas and home, with either of their vessels, against the Inde-

The Evansville (Indiana) Gazette states that infor mation is wanted by Robert Giles, of that place, of the Rev. Henry Giles and Mark Giles, who emigra-ted to this country from the county of Wexford, ire-land, sometime in the year 1840, and when last heard from were in Boston.

tion. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, has written a letter to the Hon. Mr. Rives of Viginia, which is published in the Virginia papers, on the present state of Education, Manufactures, and Home Industry there, compared with New-England, and pointing out the causes of Virginia decline. He waives all allusion to the only true cause—slavery.—Keens Sentinel. A subscription has been started for the purpose of e shortened 30 miles.

It is designed to lay the rails six feet asunder, and o make them of such weight and firmness as will ado it of the greatest speed.

The calculation is, that the whole distance between loston and New-York can be run in rorm hours, and will be regularly run in not exceeding fire.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed to be agrossed the bill ceding to the United States the unadiction over George's, Lowell's and Governor's slands in Boston harbor.

The Legislature of Virginia have ordered all executions of criminals to be held within the walls of the prison, in the presence of not less than five, nor mor

Child Stolen .- A babe three months old was sto of Com.

From Santa Fe.—The St. Louis Missourian publishes a letter from Santa Fe, dated Dec. 26, from which we make the following extract:

A babe three months old was stolen from its mother in Cincinnati, a few days since. The child was taken from the oradle, where the mother had placed it, while she went out to purchase groceries. She was gone but a few minutes, and when she returned, the child was missing. All search for its whereabouts has proved fruitless.

The fire on Saturday morning, on the corner has connected with it many extraordinary if not ro mantic incidents. Among them, we may mention it was in this cottage the ill-fated Charlotte Temple breathed her last. She was turned out of doors from the old Walton house in Pearl-street, and took refuge in this cottage, which was at the time 'out of town, and there death put an end to her mortal sufferings. For many years this building has been kept up by props, and now we presume something more modernized will take it place.—N. Y. Courier.

Hon. Horace Mann, in crossing from Chelsea coston, walked overboard from the ferry-boat, rithin ten feet of the wharf. He thought the had reached the dock. He was timely rescued by the passengers on board. The accident happened in the evening.

The Caucasus. News from the Caucasus up to the 20th Dec., informs us that the forts on the left wing of the Russian line were surprised by the mountaineers; the Russian garrison, consisting of from 800 to 1200 men, has been cut to pieces, or made prisoners; the loss of the mountaineers was also very considerable. A large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

Negro Representation in Jameira.—It all Victors for a member to fill the vacancy in the Jamaica House for Representation in Jameira.—It all Victors a member to fill the vacancy in the Jamaica House for Representation in Jameira.—It all Victors and End was controlled to the victors and Mr. Vicars, a colored gentleman, and formerly a slave. The contest lasted two days, and was conducted throughout with great animation on both sides, but without popular tunuit, riot or bloodshed. Mr. Hitchins was successful, having received 213 votes; while Mr. Vicars stood 168. Negro Representation in Jamoica.—At an election for a member to fill the vacancy in the Jamaica House wing of Representatives, in October last, the two rival candidates were Mr. Hitchens, formerly a slaveholder.

Medford Branch Railroad.—After a long delay, it is now settled that this branch, to intersect the Maine Railroad at Maiden, will be built, the latter paying \$15,000, and taking a bond for any excess of expenditure from Medford citizens.—Bestes Post.

in milk when young, and by pinching his raised it to its present absurd height. Mr. Barker Burnell, late Cashier of the Manufaturers and Mechanics' Bank, has returned for Washington, and was met by Col. Hatch this moring at the Mansfeld Depot, on his return to Ni tucket. He stated to the Col. his surprise at it is the manufacture of the collection of the colle

tucket. He stated to the Col. his surprise at the liberties taken with his name, as connected with the Bank, during his temporary absence at the South on business. He denies being a defaulter. A statement of the affairs of this institution may soon be expected.—Boston Transcript, Monday.

Railroad Accident.—We learn that the upper span of the bridge upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Elysville, about eighteen miles from Baltimore, gave way this morning, during the transit of one of the tonnage trains, precipitating the engine and eight cars into the river. No life was lost, and but one of the men upon the train, named Buzzard, we believe, cars into the river. No life was a survey of the men upon the train, named Bussard, we believe was injured. He had his arm badly crushed, so as render amoutation necessary.—Baltimere Pat.

VOLUME XVI.-NO.

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOM

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Hor Silk and Shawl store, in the new building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared Rooms the most Genteel and any in the city, and to secure the skill in every thing appertaining to the The public are respectfully invitinge for themselves, being assured comes from this Establishment will the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF Perfect assisfaction is

TO PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEAT

DENTAL SURGERY THE subscriber would invite pa

THE subscriber would invite partie
to this advertisement, which help
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He engages that the compensation for
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state that he has had several years en Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Historical cocepting that marke by students,) for two half years—also the entire direction and make two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sent Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turby, one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massetts Charitable Association at Quincy flat senting of

received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTINATION OF SUBBLET! ST.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS WATER-CUR ESTABLISHMENT.

In this place, so long celebrated for the law its scenery, purity of its air, and utility of then is now instituted a WATER-CERT INTERNATION from the above considerations, promises to his greatest importance to the afflicted, and is my wishing to spend a season in the country for a pose of recruiting the energies of the system, a time of illness or hard labor. The beauty scenery and salubrity of the air are noteflasted in any country. The water is abundant and temperatures, from ice-cold to 72 degree in heit's Thermometer. The mountain sprang been tested by the celebrated chemists, Dr. On of New-York, and Prof. Avery of Hamilton to and pronounced perferctly pure and soft. The and pronounced perferctly pure and soft rious Baths, as Plunge, Shower, Doucke, Hutain, Eye and Ear, Cold or Warm, are so to as to be comfortable, inviting, and cay of am invalide at all times. The rooms are vento render them perfectly comfortable even a coldest weather. Persons afflicted with edue or chronic diseases, have unuch to index the visit this catablishment. The water treatment is caused to the catablishment. The water treatment been particularly successful in the following plaints:—Rheamatism, either acute or change incipient stages of Consumption, Dispension incipient stages of Consumption, Dispension gestion, with its train of symptoms, as Restatistically stipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c. lins Nerrous Affections, and the various forms of has Typhus, Bilions, and Intermitting. It ask charm in all cruptive diseases, as Small Prades, Scarte Fever, &c. All Sergiolous Camband, and diseases arising from impurities of thehal as to be comfortable, inviting, and can invalids at all times. The rooms are and diseases arising from impurities of the mors, Ulcers, Fever Sores and Boils, are cessfully treated by water than by any

attended to, which alone, in most cases a disease, is far better for the patient than m of drug medication. Suitable medical en

Those who feel competent to treat their or

Those who feel competent to treat theiren at home, and want an examination and press can have it at a reasonable expense.

The inhabitants of this vicinity are paticular tified that they can have medical advice as tion at their own houses, in all acute or that cases, where it is not practicable to come to tablishment.

One important item to the afflicted is, that it is the competence of ter-cure patients are never left to groun out at

poisons.
The expense, per week, is from \$5 to \$6, ding board, medical advice and attendance.
N. B. The patients are expected to bright en or cotton sheets, three woollen blanker, in

en or cotton sheets, three woollen blan fortables and towels.

DAVID CAMBELL, Principal.

N. BEDORTHA, M. D., Resident Phy DR. S. GRAHAM, Counselling Papers P. S. Located 25 miles east of Albany, 7 west of Pittsfield, Mass., and within an hourist the Boston and Albany, the Hudson, and a February 20.

Furniture and Feather Ster. No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACESTOSLA BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN STREETS, BOT WHERE may be found a general asserts
FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all to suit all, and at low prices too for the cash or on credit. Purchasers are requs

before purchasing elsewhere.
C. W. BRAHO N. B. The first price is the only prict, mall discount for cash. March 14.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ET ESSAYS on Human Rights, and ther he Guaranties. By E. P. Hurlbut, Custoff Law in the city of New-York.

Jay's View of the Action of the Federal General

in behalf of Slavery.

The Pioneer: or leaves, from an Editor's Palle
By Henry Clapp, Jr.

Amativeness; or the evils and remedies from
and perverted Sexuality; including Warn's
Advice to the Married and Single.

By 0.1 The Water-Cure Journal, edited by Joel Str.

and published semi-monthly.

The Green mountain Spring, edited by B.

Dr. R. Wesselboeft principal contributes.

The Complete Phonographic Class Book, in

Andrews and Boyle, and also the Esgis on Phonography.
Mrs. Childs' New Edition of the History

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothet. Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Letter of York, 1st and 2d Series.

Mrs. Childs' Flowers for Children, Parl at the Death Papinson Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Passing Philosophy of the Water Cure, (a new york Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality

Anti-Slavery Almanaes, 1846. Boston Almanac, 1846.
Conversations of some on the Old Pack,

Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Werking Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourse, Sernal Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, Sernal Bell Marsh, No. BC.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERAL NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Might VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North

MASSACHUSETTS. - John Levy, Localish Adams, Full River; - Isaac Austin, Name Elias Richards, Weymouth; - George W. to Northampton.

Elias Richards, Waymouth, George Northampton.

RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Provide William Adams, Pasclucket.
New York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City, New York Staneateles; —Thomas serleo; —John H. Parker, Peru.
PENRYLYASIA—M. Preston, Thomas ames Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstone, —Thomas leton, Russellvelle; —B. Kent, Andreet providents, Parker, Peru. James M. M.Kin, Picking; Joseph Pulton, Penningionalis.
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